The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3124. 第三千一百二十四號 光緒十四年九月十六日 年辰戊申同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 16th OCTOBER, 1888. 一年總 每月十英 港香 PRICE $2

Arrivals.

Oct. 17, NORNA, Brit. str., 269, P. B. Jones, Shanghai, 14th October, Silk and Mails.—P. & O. Co.

Oct. 17, SEA RIVER, Brit. str., 187, Pringle, Saigon, 12th October, 11,000 piculs Rice, and 1,000 bales Cotton.—REYNAAN, BROTHERS & Co.

Oct. 17, PATINO, Span. str., 420, D. J. MaTorine, Manila, 14th October, Mails and Passengers.—SPANISH CONSUL.

Oct. 17, ESONIAN, Brit. str., 300, Whitburn, Penang, 12th Sept., Rattans, Betelnut, Pepper, and Sundries.—CHINESE.

Oct. 17, WALTER, Siam. str., 237, Wurkingsteen, Newchwang, 29th September, 4,000 piculs Peas.—CHINESE.

Oct. 18, LOUISA, Brit. sh., 993, Lansdown, London, 17th June, General.—BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

Oct. 18, FAITHFUL, Brit. bk., 279, Hanaich, Whampoa, 18th October, Ballast.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Oct. 18, WEST INDIAN, Brit. str., 1,277, John Miller, Bombay, 25th September, and Singapore, 14th October, 2,000 bales Cotton, 200 chests Opium, and Sundries.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Oct. 18, SHAFTESBURY, Brit. str., 924, Aitken, Bombay, 21st September, Quilon, 29th, and Singapore, 9th October, General.—TANDETSIE & Co.

Oct. 19, YUNG-HAI-AN, Amer. str., 147, Morrison, Bombay, 25th September, and Singapore, 10th October, General.—RUSSEL & Co.

Oct. 19, KAN-KA-SIE, Amer. str., 823, Yeaton, Manila, 12th Oct., Ballast.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Oct. 19, TITANIA, Dan. str., 1,303, Hamilin, Canton, 18th October, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Oct. 19, ANITA, Brit. sh., 654, J. Turner, from Zebu.

Oct. 19, ANNETTA, Brit. bk., 386, Flaherty, from Tourane.

Departures.

Oct. 17, KWANG-TUNG, str., for East Coast.

Oct. 17, FUNG-SHUEI, str., for Amoy and Manila.

Oct. 17, COMPETITOR, for Manila.

Oct. 19, FLYING CLOUD, for Saigon.

Oct. 19, THALES, str., for Singapore & Bombay.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 17TH.

Flying Cloud, for Saigon.
Aymar, for Yokohama.
Thales, str., for Singapore &c.
Talavera, for Iloilo.

Passengers.

Per *Louisa*, from London.—Mr. Jay, Sergeant Major Merritt, wife and infant.

Per *Strathesmey*, str., from Bombay, &c.—Messrs. Young, Hogsdeden, Larino, Ollach, and 30 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., from Shanghai.—Capt. Burney Mr. Patch, Corp. Phelps, R.E., and 7 Invalid Seamen.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co. steamer *Malacca*, to-morrow, at 9 A.M.

FIRST CLASS.

For Southampton.—Dr. Robert Bernard, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital Mrs. Mellish, children (4) and native female servant, Lieutenant, William Frederick (4th Gurkha Regiment), Lieut. and Brevet Grant, (R.N. Mr Robinson, R.N., Cookson, R.N.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Bliss, Capt. Tracey, R.N., Lieut. Wilson, Mon., Dessein, Vincent, Sander and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Messrs. L. A. Hawes, S. Merry, C. Gardner, J. C. Weston.

For Alexandria.—Mons. Odelli, Fucchi.

SECOND CLASS.

For Southampton.—Messrs. James Hopkinson, James R. Child, Lieutenant Grants servant, Mr. Glover's servant, Mr. Smith's servant, 8 seamen, and Eight Gunnery Instructors.

For Marseilles.—H. E. Moons.

For Bombay.—3 Europeans and 83 natives P. & O. Co.'s service.

Reports.

The British steamer *West Indian*, from Bombay, 29th September, reports having had fine weather all the way to Singapore, and first forty day in China sea light monsoon latterly heavy monsoon.

The British ship *Strathesmey*, from Bombay, 21st September, reports harbor had fine weather to Singapore, and light N.E. monsoon first part part of China sea and then heavy monsoon. The *Yunghaian* str. was to leave Singapore about on the 14th instant, for the port. Passalin the Chinese bark *Prince Semerville* for Hongkong.

The British ship *Louisa*, reports having left the downs on the 19th June, and had fine weather down Channel. Had fair N.E. trade crossing the line on the 23rd July, in long. 23.25 W., 35 days out. Passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th August, in lat. 43.18 S., 39 days out. Experienced very heavy westly gales off the Cape, but afterwards fine weather. Made Java Head on the 19th Sept., 93 days out. Passed Anjer on the 20th Sept., and up the China Sea light variable winds and latterly strong monsoon with heavy Northerly swell; 122 days out.

VESSELS SPOKEN BY THE SHIP "LOUISA"

LONDON TO HONGKONG.

Sept. 21st, off Anjer. British ship *Langmaesmi*, London to Shanghai; 24 days out. September 23rd, lat. 5 N., lon. 105 East, British ship *Cawnbig Valley*, from Shanghai to New York; 30 days out. October 2d, lat. 4 North, lon. 109 East, British barque *Hardback*, Shanghai to New York; 14 days out. October 9th, lat. 12 North, lon. 113 East, North Germanship *Aurelia*, Bangkok to Hongkong; 8 days out.

SHIPPING NOTICE.

RAY & Co.
Sundry Articles.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY," is removed to the Store of Messrs. MACNEIL & Co., where all orders addressed "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY" will be promptly attended to.

Fancy BISCUIT and CAKE constantly on hand.

L. P. WARD, *Proprietor.*

3m 1879 Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of SHIP BREAD, in various formsuitable for any part of the Colony.

Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.

Also, WATER, BUTTER, SODA and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BICARB SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.

FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. CHARLES PARKES, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery—or left at Messrs. MACEWEN & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.

L. P. WARD,
6m 1750 Hongkong, 4th September, 1888.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848; and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1855.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,—
Francs 50,000,000.—£3,200,000.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.—
Francs 20,000,000.—£2,800,000.

Capital to be paid up, 15th September, 1888.—Francs 10,000,000.—£400,000.

RESERVED FUND.—
Francs 20,000,000.—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AT LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION) AND YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

THIS BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office, on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.

Bills on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c. &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.

LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandise, &c. &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandise in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.

E. DELBANCO,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong—
BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, April 1888. [790

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLIER Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.

W. H. Forbes, Esq. — A. John, Esq.
Sir D. Sassoon, Bart. — James F. Duncanson, Esq.
William Lane, Esq. — Richard Rowett, Esq.
Julius Mendes, Esq. — E. H. Hellier, Esq.
James S. Tayler, Esq.

Managers—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLaren, Esq.
In the Employ—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 2 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 3 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1888.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £187,500 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Sloan, Esq.—*Chairman.*
David Lennox, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gibson, Esq.
David Tod Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sclby, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
A. Smith, Esq. of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., Canton.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

SUB-AGENTS—DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, Bonham Strand.

CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., GRANT—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Accounts—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits—Are received for—
Repayable at 2 months' ... 3% per annum.
" " 6 " ... 5% per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Bonded Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*

2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1887.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary and Audit'r.

tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1888.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, *30th August*, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

Henry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
George Arbuthnot, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Bonny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lorne's Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cuy.
21, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.

Bills on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c. &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.

LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandise, &c. &c.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandise in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.

E. DELBANCO,
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong—
BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, April 1888. [790

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Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.

W. H. Forbes, Esq. — A. John, Esq.
Sir D. Sassoon, Bart. — James F. Duncanson, Esq.
William Lane, Esq. — Richard Rowett, Esq.
Julius Mendes, Esq. — E. H. Hellier, Esq.
James S. Tayler, Esq.

Managers—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLaren, Esq.
In the Employ—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

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For 2 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 3 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1888.

Notices.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.80, per paid-up Share of $125, and $1.50 per Share on which $85 have been paid, is payable at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors.

VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

tf 1527 Hongkong, 14th August, 1888.

U. S. M.'s CONSULATE,
AMOY, 13th *September*, 1888.

ESTATE OF BELLAMY & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first *Dividend*, at the rate of *Twenty per cent. on Registered Claims*, against the above Estate, will be paid at this Consulate on and after SATURDAY, *the 19th instant*.

JOHN PATERSON,
H. B. M.'s Acting Consul,
Official Assignee.

1m 1795] NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of the late firm of DENT & Co. are requested to furnish particulars of the same to the Trustees, addressed to the care of Mr. E. WIRELEY, Hongkong, on or before the 30th November, 1888, in order to participate in the first dividend.

D. TURING, V. KRESS-BR, W. LEMANN, } Trustees of DENT & Co's Estate.

73d 1789 Hongkong, 10th September 1888.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

tf 2401 Hongkong, 20th October, 1887.

REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Stock of Shipchandlery, Lamps, and General Merchandise, to the *Praya* front of their *Queen's Road* Premises.

DE SILVER & Co.

tf 1114 Hongkong, 10th June, 1888.

MILLER & CLAUSSEN beg to inform the public of Hongkong, that having engaged the services of an Experienced European Cutter for their Outfitting Department, they are now fully prepared to Execute all orders connected with this department with punctuality and dispatch.

tf 1543 Hongkong, 17th August, 1888.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF! RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Clinins, and a large assortment of Perfumery, including an assortment of the newest Articles, per *Corea*, at a great reduction, in consequence of his retiring from business.

Nos. 96 and 98, Duddell Street.
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

tf 1791 Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

NOTICE.

NOW publishing, a series of Photographic Views of Hongkong, Canton, and Macao. Characteristic Groups, &c., &c., by the undersigned, about 150 Photographs to select from.

In sets of 50 mounted, price $20.00
" 1/2 " 25 " " 10.00
" " 50 unmounted, " 15.00
" 1/2 " 25 " " 10.00

FLOYD & Co.

tf 1893 Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

NOTICE.

MR. J. THOMSON beg to intimate that he is now publishing a series of 40 Views of Hongkong, price $25.

10 Views from plates 14 by 8.
26 do. do. 10 " 8.
4 small instantaneous subjects of Dragon Boat.

tf 1713 Hongkong, 10th September, 1888.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY.
the 19th October, 1888, at Noon,
At their Sales Room.—
An Assortment of PERFUMERY and Hand SOAPS.
100 Dozen TOOTHBRUSHES.
200 " White Cotton SOCKS.
1 each 4,000 lbs., 1,500 lbs., 2,000 lbs. and 2,500 lbs., Fairbank's SCALES.
20 Dozen silver-plated Crimson SHIRTS.
1 Case, COATS, Sack SUITS, &c.
50 Dozen Glass CANDLESTICKS.
3 Pieces Table LINEN.
20 Dozen Damask NAPKINS.
300 Bottles, each 3 ounces, Aniline DYES.
30 Barrels A. bar ROSIN.
5 Cases Petit POIS.
40 Dozen Hungarry OATS.
1 Case Felt HATS.
1 Purchase CRANES.
An Assortment of PLUMBERS' TOOLS.
Wash BASINS, Force PUMP, &c.
&c., &c. &c.
And.
For account of whom it may concern,
S & C 2 1 Case, 100 dozen, Brown SOCKS *ex "Chusan."*
Sea Damaged, ex "Chusan."
Also,
At 1 o'clock p.m.—
An American two Seat BUGGY, nearly new, with Horse and Harness, and Clothing Complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.17.

1871 Hongkong, 17th October, 1888.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. to sell by Public Auction, at their Premises, *Bonham Street*,

TO-MORROW,
the 20th Inst., at Noon,—
Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising COUCHES, CHAIRS, TEAPOYS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, Easy CHAIRS, GLASSWARE, Plated WARE, Silver PLATE, WHATNOTS, TABLES, CARPET, FUNKAHS, CUTLERY, Dinner SERVICES, SIDEBOARDS, Iron BEDSTEAD, LAMPS, Porcelain Top TEAPOYS, WARDROBES, Wine RACKS, Ice BOXES.

Office FURNITURE, comprising DESKS, TABLES, STOOLS, Lacquered BOXES, Gutta Percha Wood CHESTS and Pigeon HOLES, Letter SCALES, Iron CHEST, &c., &c.

And.

1 No. 4/2-18 Milner's Patent Strong Holdfast Fire Proof SAFE. The door fitted with Milner's Patent Gunpowder Proof Solid LOCK, quite new.

1 Mountain CHAIR.
1 Gentleman's Sedan CHAIR.

(Catalogues will be issued, after which the whole may be viewed).

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1934 Hongkong, 12th October, 1888.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 20th October, 1888, at Noon,
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road Central,
200 Bags Prime Manila COFFEE.
30 Dozen Edam CHEESE, Guaranteed Sound.
100 Boxes CANDLES.
5 Cases TUMBLERS.
500 Gallons American TURPENTINE.
40 Qrt. Black PAINT.
40 Coils Manila ROPE, from 11 to 4 inches.
50 REVOLVERS and POUCHES, 10-shooters.
75 Dozen Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
25 " SCISSORS.
1 Case containing Transparent Toilet SOAP.
Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS.
40 Bags Spocing SHOT.
5 Cases Refined Leaf SUGAR.
30 " PROVISIONS and OILMAN'S STORES.
80 " Schiedam GIN, in large Bottles.
80 Casks A. E. in Quarts.
15 " do. " Pints.
15 Cases Assorted LIQUEURS.
20 " Pale SHERRY.
30 " PORT.
80 " Old Tom GIN.
20 " Cherry CORDIAL.
2 Rolls English Sole LEATHER.
20 Bolts Repairing CANVAS.
And a variety of other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

1974 Hongkong, 19th October, 1888.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of Dent & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 20th November, 1888, at 3 P.M.,
On the Ground—
The BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, measuring 248 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of—

One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below, capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.

The Centre BUILDING, known as DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Compradore's Quarters, Spacious *Firepproof Strong-room*, and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.

One DWELLING-HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c. &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.

Crown Rent $917.64 per annum.

These Buildings have only been erected two years, and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.

The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one-third two months after sale, and the balance four months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.

For further particulars or details of plans apply to

MESSRS. BREMNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.

Or, Hongkong, to the Undersigned.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 17th October, 1888.

W. SALWAY, ARCHITECT, SURVEYOR, &c.
10, Queen's Road Central.
Over Messrs. MILLER AND CLAUSSEN.

tf 1873 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1888.

CASE & Co.,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND OSACA, COMMISSION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS. [Or12

[1938]

INGLIS & Co.,
NAGASAKI, JAPAN.
SHIPCHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
Fullest assortment at the lowest Prices.

[1939] [Or12

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to leave the Colony in a short time, requests all persons indebted to him to settle the amounts of their respective Bills AT ONCE.

C. HOCHSTETTER.

7d 1952 Hongkong, 14th October, 1888.

NOTICE.

CAPT. DEVLIN, or Agents of the British ship *Isabella Bates*, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by his Officers or Crew.

tf 1911 Hongkong, 8th October, 1888.

CANTON RACES.

THE above Races will take place on WEDNESDAY, 16th, and THURSDAY, 17th December next.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

FRED. W. COABB,
Clerk of the Course.

tf 1961 Canton, 15th October, 1888.

FOR SALE.

THE "EVER-VICTORIOUS ARMY."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1956 Hongkong, 15th October, 1888.

FOR SALE.

100 CASKS, each 3 dozen, Bass's ALE, bottled by J. Stone, price $7 per cask.

RAY & Co.

1m 1930 Hongkong, 12th October, 1888.

FOR SALE,
ex "John Lidgett."

CHRISTY'S FELT and other HATS, *in new shapes.*
BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
SAUGETERS' UMBRELLAS.
TABLE LINEN, &c., &c.

S. W. BAKER & Co.

1m 1936 Hongkong, 12th October, 1888.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1703 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CAVITE CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
MANILA COFFEE.

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1073 Hongkong, 10th June, 1888.

FOR SALE.

PAUL DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 2 dozen Cases.
Paul Domecq's PORT, bottled by Henry Ritchie, in 1 dozen Cases.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 1593 Hongkong, 14th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

MR. F. A. WHEELER begs to announce to his patrons, and the public generally, that his connection with M. JULES EUZIERE has ceased, and that he has removed to Queen's Road (next door to Mr. SCHMIDT), gunmaker, and opposite the entrance to P. & O. Co.'s Offices, where he trusts by careful attention to business to merit an increase of their patronage.

F. A. WHEELER holds himself in readiness to attend Ladies and Gentlemen at their Residencies, who find it inconvenient to visit his establishment.

tf 1947 Hongkong, 13th October, 1888.

BARNARD AND CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANILA. *1207

Jy11

EASTLACK AND WINS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

tf 745 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1888.

JAMES HAYES,
(Successor to Wm. DOLAN.)
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Next door to Messrs. WALKER & Co.
CANVAS of all Descriptions always on hand.

PRICES STRICTLY MODERATE.

All orders executed on the Shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

tf 1776 Hongkong, 17th September, 1888.

GREAT REDUCTION.
PHOTOGRAPHY.

ON and after the 20th of September, our Prices for Cartes de Visite (of a single person only) will be Reduced to $25 per dozen. A series of views of the various Treaty ports for sale, at moderate prices. Gentlemen wishing to obtain them, are requested to apply to

LUN-HUN,
No. 56, *Queen's Road Central.*
Opposite the Oriental Bank.

3m 1766 Hongkong, 21st September, 1888.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above HOTEL is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Tiffin, " 1 to 2 P.M.
Dinner, " 7.30 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar was opened on SATURDAY, the 7th March.

488 Hongkong, 9th March, 1888.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.

FROM and after 1st October, terms will be THREE DOLLARS PER DAY, as formerly.

D. B. VINES,
Proprietor.

tf 1927 Macao, 24th September, 1888.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any Home Agency, hopes to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the supply shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c., Apply to J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. BOWRA & Co.,
Hongkong.

1y 361 Hongkong, 8th March, 1888.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.
GEO. BEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. YOUNG, *House Surgeon.*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " { (2 Bedsteads.) Rooms... } " " $2.00
3rd " " (Public Wards)... " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, remunerative to the previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class $60
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

tf 21 Hongkong 3rd January, 1888.

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG, *9th October*, 1888.

INSURANCE OF PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE AND EFFECT.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, (Head Office, 14, Leadenhall Street, London), to afford facilities to Passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to insure their Baggage and Effects.

The Table of Rates is for the whole of the journey from Hongkong to England, *including transit through Egypt.*

Any further information may be obtained at this Office.

1m 1941] W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take notice that the Seventh call of Fifty Dollars on the new Stock of the above-named Company is due on the 1st December next, and will be payable at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. PINTO,
Secretary.

tf 1671 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1888.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the surplus Tar, produced at the works of the above, for a period of 6 months, commencing from the 1st day of November next.

The quantity produced is about 2,500 gallons per month.

Tenders will be received until the 28th inst., by the undersigned from whom all further information may be obtained.

He might to reject the highest or any tender is reserved.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Gas Works, Hongkong,
21d 1916 8th October, 1888.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

Committee—
The Hon. WM. KESWICK, Chairman.
J. RICKETT, Esq., Esq.
RICHD. F. HAWES, Esq.
A. W. GRENNIE, Esq.
A. McLEOD, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

PROGRAMME of the 15th Annual Meeting, 1888.

FIRST DAY,
Tuesday, 16th November, 1888.

FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, $25; second, $10. Time for Oars. Entrance fee, $1. Officers can officiate as Coxswains if necessary.

SECOND RACE, 1.20 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize: the GOLD CHALLENGE SCULL, to be won two years in succession by the same member, and a Cup valued $25, presented by the CUP. Entrance fee, $5.

THIRD RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile and a half. Prize: the OMAIKAN'S CUP, value $250. Entrance fee, $10.

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For Men-of-war's Gigs. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, $20; second, $5. Time for Oars. Entries required by R. F. HAWES, Esq., until noon on Monday, the 9th November. Entrance fee, $1.

FIFTH RACE, 3.30 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize, the AMERICAN CUP, value $300, presented by the American Community. Entrance fee, $5.

SIXTH RACE, 4 P.M.—For Gigs. Distance, from the above Buoy to the Flag-ship, and one mile round. Prize, the BROKER'S CUP, value $50. Entrance fee, $2.

SEVENTH RACE, 4.30 P.M.—For House Boats, pulled by Chinamen, the *least tide* crews of the Boats entered. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, $15; second, $8. Entrance fee, $1.

SAILING RACE FOR ALL OPEN BOATS, Chinese crews. Prizes: first Boat, $25; second, $10. Course to be specified hereafter. Entrance fee, $2.

HARBOUR YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance fee, $8. Particulars of course, &c., to be named hereafter.

SECOND DAY.
Wednesday, 17th November, 1888.

FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—For Men-of-war's Cutters. Distance, one mile. First Boat, $25; second, $10. Entrance fee, $1. Entries received by R. F. HAWES, Esq., until noon on Monday, the 9th November.

SECOND RACE, 1.30 P.M.—For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize, the LADIES' PURSE, presented by the Ladies of Hongkong. Entrance fee, $5.

THIRD RACE, 2.30 P.M.—For Four-oared Canton Cutters. Distance, one mile and a half. Prize, the PERTHSHIRE REGATTA CUP, value $150, presented by the Officers of H. M. 73rd (Perthshire Regiment). The Winners of the Chairman's Cup excluded. Entrance fee, $10.

FOURTH RACE, 3 P.M.—For all Boats manned by Europeans. Distance, one mile. Prizes: first Boat, $25; second, $10. Time for Oars. Entries received by the Secretary until noon on Monday, the 9th November. Entrance fee, $1.

FIFTH RACE, 3.30 P.M.—For Pair Oars and Two Pair Sculling Boats. Distance, one mile. Prize, the BISSEE CUP, value $100, presented by D. RUTTONJEE, Esq. Winners of the American Cup excluded. Entrance fee, $5.

SIXTH RACE, 4 P.M.—For Boats pulled by non-commissioned Officers

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Manila—Per *Sun Lorenzo*, To-day, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Ghangale*, To-morrow, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m.

NOW READY

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1867. Price $10

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Enquiries of a kind shall appear to-morrow.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 1000 and the last messenger left the office at 1030.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 19TH, 1868.

We present to our readers this morning, as a Supplement, a full report of the two meetings of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd and 13th instants. It has been printed in pamphlet form, which will be found more convenient for reference or for transmission by the mails.

SOME painstaking individual has, we believe, written and published a book entitled "The Street Cries of London," wherein the "doings" but more particular the "sayings" of a very peculiar class of people, well-known to the residents of all cities and large towns, are jolted down and carefully preserved. Like many other institutions, however, street hawking is one that appears to have been gradually diminishing within late years, before the advance of civilization and refinement, and even now is only to be met with in neighbourhoods inhabited by the poorer classes. It is only a few years since that in London nearly everything in use was hawked about the streets, the peddlar crying out his wares in some peculiar tone of voice, either adopted by, or belonging to, the branch of trade in which he was engaged, or else using a cry so peculiar and characteristic as to belong to the individual alone, and so well known in the neighborhoods which he frequented, as to be a sufficient warning to all customers that he was "around." But, as already remarked, it is now only in certain parts of London that these are to be met with, or that the vocation is followed with any success. It is not our intention to enter further upon the subject of street hawking in London, or any other European city, but to draw attention to an annoyance existing in this colony, which often amounts to a positive nuisance, and which should receive the attention of some one of the numerous inspectors of police detailed to look after dust-bins, markets, or nuisances.

The street hawkers of Hongkong are a very numerous class of the native population, and nearly every article that is to be purchased in shop or market will be found in one place or another in the hands of the hawker. In fact, in China generally, but in Hongkong in particular, this branch of industry may be said at the present day to be at the very zenith of its development. Like other hawkers all over the world, Chinese hawkers also have their cries, no doubt quite as peculiar and characteristic in their nature as those already alluded to above, but unlike the latter to the English ear or mind, the yelling of one or more unmeaning words can never be of the same interest, or even so suggestive, as the sound of "BEER-BO" given out with stentorian voice from a little short, jolly individual, who goes trudging along with his shoulder yoke and two tin pails attached. Even supposing the unmeaning words were intelligible, what is there of interest to a European or American to hear of "Dried Ducks," or "Congee," or Chinese prepared sweetmeats, or the many other delicacies so highly prized by the native palate. And it is for this very reason that there is cause of complaint, that in the Chinese nature of the goods hawked, and the Chinese time of hawking them. Were the hawking carried on for the benefit of the European population it would cause in a great measure to do the nuisance it now is for various reasons, but this is not the case, and it is only with regard to those portions of the town inhabited exclusively by Europeans that it is desirable to direct the attention of our very intelligent police on this subject. The annoyance has lately been noticed to be on the increase, and to-day street hawking must be put down as a positive nuisance in certain portions of the colony. As soon as the shades of night begin to descend, these fellows appear to begin their labors with renewed voice and vigor, and up till ten and eleven o'clock, notwithstanding a system of night passes, they keep up their yelling. But this is not the worst. It has been said, that "our little life is rounded with a sleep;" but in Hongkong no sooner do the beams of daylight begin to ascend, than these miserable crews again open their throats, and set upon an incessant yelling that the "sweetest sleep of all," the morning slumber, is turned into horrid dreams of pandemonium. Of what possible benefit to the poor hawker can it be to sit under your window, and yell cha (tea) for hours, when the only house near are your own servants, whom it is hardly to be supposed purchase their tea by the single cup. From the P. and O. offices along the Praya, eastward to the cricket ground, early and late, this nuisance is beyond endurance. In the neighbourhood of the Hotel, along Queen's-road from the Club eastward, through Wyndham-street, and, in fact, in many other localities where the only Chinese are the servants employed in the several houses, this nuisance is increasing every day, and has reached that stage when a remedy is demanded. Many other little things of this nature are well regulated in this colony. Why not this one? Let the Chinese hawkers during these unseemly hours of night and morning be confined to the Chinese portions of the town where they can dispose of their wares to those for whom they are specially intended, and not annoy whole neighbourhoods where they neither benefit themselves, nor any one else. We are far from wishing to stop the mouths of hawkers merely because their cries do not suit the ear or fine sensibilities of Europeans, or even to unnecessarily prescribe their liberties in prowling about after their livelihood, but as already pointed out, they derive no benefit from the European portions of the town, certainly during these hours, and more often go along the streets singing out because it has became more a matter of habit than because they expect to attract the attention of customers. A little attention on the part of the police, and a police regulation to this effect, would soon obviate the difficulty.

Fire at Kellet's Island.

Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a mat shed on Kellet's Island, which raised quite an alarm at the west end of the Town, it being generally supposed to be at East point. It appears a Chinaman split some oil on a fire, and the blaze up which followed the shed caught in the blaze up which followed the shed caught in the flames. Messrs. Deans and Creagh went down with a party of police, but the fire soon burnt itself out, without doing any great damage.

Daring Robbery.

A daring robbery was committed yesterday evening at the house of Mr. E. D. Sassoon. It seems that while the family were at dinner, one of the house-boys heard a noise overhead, and running up-stairs discovered some thieves in a bed-room. The rascals threatened the boy's life if he made any outcry, so pocketing what they had got before being discovered, they decamped and got off clear over the roof. The box the thieves broke into, contained property of great value, but the only things they took were three taels, one hundred dollars in small notes, and a little bag of dollars. The police went and examined the premises after the robbery, but without any result.

Government Notifications.

PROCLAMATION.

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,

By His Excellency Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell, Knight, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by Section IX. of Ordinance No. 13 of 1868, entitled—*An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to assimilate the Laws of this Colony respecting Transmissible Offences to the Laws of the United Kingdom*, it is enacted as follows:—

"This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such Day as shall hereafter be fixed by Proclamation under the hand of the Governor:—

Now, therefore, I, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor of the Colony of Hongkong, in pursuance of the said Section, and by virtue of the Authority thereby in me vested, do hereby under my hand Proclaim that the said Ordinance shall commence and take effect from this date.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Given at Victoria, Hongkong, this 17th day of October, 1868.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1844, and to enable the Justices of the Peace to grant Licences for the sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors by Hotel Keepers, Restaurateurs and Confectioners.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the Licensing of Public Houses, and to give power to Justices of the Peace to grant Licences for the sale by Retail of fermented and spirituous Liquors by Persons carrying on the Business of Hotel Keepers, Restaurateurs and Confectioners: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. There shall be added to Section II of Ordinance No. 11 of 1844 the Words, "excepting in such cases wherein it may be desirable to grant Licences for a shorter Period then One Year, in order that such Licences shall always expire on the 30th November."

2. There shall be added to Section VII of the said Ordinance No. 11 of 1844, the Words hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Provided always that in Cases wherein Licences are granted for any Period less than One Year, there shall be payable only a proportionate Amount of the said Sum of Three hundred Dollars, with Ten per cent. added."

III. Notwithstanding anything contained in Ordinance No. 11 of 1844, it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace to grant Licences for the sale of fermented and spirituous Liquors by Retail to Persons carrying on the Business of Hotel Keepers, Restaurateurs, or Confectioners, and the Forms of Application, Recognizance, Certificate, and License shall, when Persons carrying on such Business as aforesaid, be in the Forms contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 13th Day of October, 1868.

L. D'ALMEDA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

Police Intelligence, Oct. 17th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

Four small cases only were on the charge sheets this morning and these were disposed of at half-past nine.

A "FANCY" MATE.

Edward Wiley, proprietor of the "Empire Tavern," was summoned by William Edward Campbell, late second mate of the steamship *Ledore*, for detaining certain boxes of clothing.

The complainant stated that when he left the steamship *Ledore*, he went to Mr. Wiley's house and paid fourteen days' board and lodging in advance. He then got shipped on board the American Bark *Pushmataha*, as second mate, but when he went on board he could not agree with the captain, so he came ashore and put his clothes in defendant's house again. But defendant would not allow him to lodge in the house, but kept his things on account of the month's advance he had received before going on board the *Pushmataha*.

Mr. Wiley explained that what the complainant said was true as far as paying a fortnight's board and shipping on board the *Pushmataha* was concerned, but the complainant, although without funds, threw up his appointment at second mate of the *Pushmataha*, simply because he did not like the captain. When complainant came back with his clothes from the barque, he said he (complainant) had better put his things in the house as security for the $25 advance he had received. He never refused to give him "a dollar" at clothes to complainant, or even a meal, but he could not afford to lose $25 like that, because complainant did not fancy his captain.

Mr. May advised both complainant and defendant to retire for short time and try and settle the matter, and after being out of court for some time, Mr. Wiley informed his Worship that the case was settled. The summons was therefore dismissed.

ASSAULT ON A SERJEANT.

Lieutenant Sherlock, of the 72nd Regiment, was summoned by his China-boy for an assault.

Complainant stated shortly about twelve o'clock on Thursday night his master came home and sent for him. Immediately he came down his master beat him with a stick. He did not know what he was beaten for.

Mr. Sherlock stated when he came home he sent the watchman for his boy, when the man returned saying that the boy "no wanchee come." He accordingly went into his room, got a cane, and gave the boy a beating.

The watchman referred to said he called to the boy at his master's request, and when the boy came he got a beating. He (watchman) was also struck, and not for the first time either.

Mr. May said he must impose a fine of 10s. for the two assaults, viz., on the watchman and on the boy.

The house-boy here stated that his amulet was broken by Mr. Sherlock, while he was being beaten.

Lieutenant Sherlock denied most positively breaking any amulet.

The watchman said he heard the broken pieces of jade fall while the boy was being beaten.

Mr. May asked the boy how much his bangle was worth.

The boy said $12.

The shroff however was called in and ordered to value the pieces, and in accordance with his valuation Mr. Sherlock was ordered to pay five dollars to his boy for the damage.

THE CHINESE LIBEL CASE.

Chun-yuk-chaw, trader, appeared to answer a charge of having inserted in the *Chung-wai-yan-man* newspaper a false and scandalous libel.

Mr. H. G. Caldwell appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Toller for the defendant.

Mr. Caldwell explained to his Worship in the first instance that some time ago the complainants and three others were partners in three shops, and one of the partners who was the manager of them died, and was then advertised out of the business on the 16th August. On the 28th September following the libel complained of appeared. The libel was signed by defendant; a translation of the statement was made by Mr. D. R. Caldwell, and had been shown to Mr. Lister, who approved of it. Complainant came to him and asked his advice, and he sent a letter to the defendant demanding the libellous statement to be retracted publicly, but a refusal was the reply.

Chung-a-leong was called and said—He was manager of the Chinese newspaper called *Chung-wai-yan-man-cher*. The paper was printed at the *Daily Press* office, but published in a different form from that office. He received the defendant coming to him and paying for the insertion of the advertisement complained of, saying that he (defendant) would take all responsibility for its insertion. The advertisement appeared twice, on the 29th Sept. and 1st Oct.

Mr. D. R. Caldwell said that the translation made by him from the *Chung-wai-yan-man-cher*, was a literal one to the best of his ability. Two portions were read by Mr. H. G. Caldwell, who said that they were libellous, and distinctly sworn to by the witness as being correct translations.

Nip-ten-chee, doctor and partner in the Kwong-tai-wah and Chow-chee-tong shops, the former for general goods, and the latter for drugs, was called and said—He had a partner named Chung-a-saw, who became sick, and went home on the 18th July, 1868. He afterwards heard from defendant that A-saw was dead. He saw the notice in the Chinese newspaper. It was entirely false. He had never swindled anybody, or had he endeavoured to take any advantage of Chung-a-saw's death.

By Mr. Toller: He ordered the advertisement of the 18th August to go in. A-saw, the partner who died, held a fourth share in the business.

Mr. Toller was about to ask why complaint had not put in an advertisement stating that a partner was dismissed, when

Mr. Caldwell said he could not see what the publication of that advertisement had to do with the case.

Mr. Toller said it had a great deal to do with the case. He intended to plead justification, and further that the alleged libel was truth.

Cross examine continued: A-saw was sick, and many people came for money, so they advertised him out. (The firm, thinking A-saw might have used the seals of the firm for private purposes.) Chung-a-saw was a partner, and partnership never was dissolved.

Mr. Caldwell submitted that the plea of justification should not be entertained in this court.

Mr. May, after some argument between the solicitors, decided that the case must go to a jury.

Mr. Toller then said he should of course reserve his defence for the present only saying that he intended to call witnesses to prove the allegations. Witness continued: A-saw brought 300 taels into the business which has not since been drawn out. Defendant had been to see him a few days ago, and had said "A-saw is dead." Witness asked defendant as brother to come and settle accounts—Defendant replied, "I know my brother A-saw has drawn more money out than he ought, but I am poor and cannot pay for it." After some further questions Mr. Caldwell said that as his Worship could not in his opinion hear the plea of justification, there was nothing to do but commit the case for trial, that is, if he was satisfied the statement inserted was libellous.

Mr. May said he had no doubt of that, and therefore he would commit the defendant for trial, but admit him to bail in two securities of $250 each.

Inquest.

An inquest was held at the magistracy on Saturday afternoon, before E. Stewart, Esquire, touching the death of Mr. John Clark, acting assistant Surveyor-General.

The following were the jury:—Mr. Albert Emile Vincher, (foreman), Messrs. David Bolsley, and Hermann Emile Carl Hellendroth. The jury having viewed the body of the deceased in Alexandra-terrace, adjourned to the magistracy.

Mr. John Thomson McCullum said shortly after one o'clock he was in the office, when Mr. Clark came down holding both hands to his back, and he asked witness to go for a doctor. He immediately ran out, and as he left the room saw Mr. Clark in a hunching posture, with both hands to his chest.

Mr. George Smith, first clerk Surveyor-General's department, said shortly before two o'clock on Friday, Mr. McCullum, fourth clerk of the department, came to him and asked him to go to Mr. Clark. He went down and found deceased on his knees, holding both hands to his chest. Immediately on witness entering the room deceased rose and put his arms round his (witness's) neck. Deceased never spoke. Witness sent for Mr. Rennie, who immediately came, and then went to the Governor, but just as His Excellency entered the room Mr. Clark breathed his last.

Dr. Dods said he had been attending deceased for about a month for an affection of the chest. On Friday, about half-past one o'clock, he was summoned to attend deceased. He found Mr. Clark sitting in a chair with his head supported by Mr. Smith. He had made a post mortem examination of the body, and found a great quantity of blood in the chest, and an aneurism of the posterior Aorta, which was much ruptured. He considered that sufficient to account for death.

The jury, without requiring any remarks from the Coroner, more fully returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Loss of the "Reiver."

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. received yesterday (October 18th), the following telegram, and Messrs. Mollmann and Bingapore, from Messrs. Bullock Brothers, of Rangoon.

"Steamer *Reiver* total wreck in Preparris roof on nineteenth. Captain and crew saved; vessel and opium lost."

By the *West Indian*, Captain John Miller, which arrived in the harbour yesterday, we have Bombay dates to the 26th ultimo, and Singapore to the 10th instant. She brought telegrams to the London to the 22nd September. By the *Shaftesbury*, Captain Aitken, which called at Galle, and arrived yesterday, we have two days' later telegrams.

LONDON, 18th September (Morning).

Parliament will be prorogued on the 28th November. The Bankruptcies at Peru and Guayaquil have been fully confirmed. The King of Prussia made a speech in which he said there was no cause to disturb the peace of Europe, and what was still more reassuring, was the vigour of the Army and Navy, who have proved that they could fight when compelled.

LONDON, 18th September (Afternoon).

There was more enquiry for cotton in the Liverpool market to-day. Western Madras cotton 7¾d.

LONDON, 17th September (Morning).

The Freedom of the City of Edinburgh was presented yesterday to Lord Napier, who will probably accept it as a mark of honor to himself and comrades who faithfully served their country, and that the success of the Expedition was due to every one straining to the Scotch and Highlanders the character of the Scotch, and regard their success to a religious element largely influencing their conduct. There was a panic in Paris yesterday caused by apprehensions of War, the *Official Journal* however interprets the King of Prussia's speech pacifically.

LONDON, 17th September (Afternoon).

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm and advancing. Reserve of notes in the Bank of England £11,000,000. Total Bills discounted in the Bank of England £10,125,000.

LONDON, 18th September (Morning).

The report that Italy had demanded the evacuation of Rome from France has been contradicted. Russian reinforcements are being sent to Turkistan. In the Liverpool cotton market to-day prices held firmly. Western Madras 7¾d. Fine Shirtings 8s. 6d. 40 Bunder Mill Twist 1s. 2d. The Liverpool cotton market opens firm and advancing. Total week's sales of cotton 84,000 bales. Total week's imports of cotton 41,000 bales.

LONDON, 19th September, (Morning).

Colonel Wilson Patten succeeds Earl Mayo as Irish Secretary. An interview took place yesterday between the Emperor Napoleon and Queen Isabella of Spain.

LONDON, 19th September (Afternoon).

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet and unchanged.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92.
5 do. do.	105¾
5½ do. do.	110¼

Total Bullion in the Banks of England and France £22,750,000. Total notes in circulation £22,500,000. The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend of 12 per cent. The National Bank of India has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and bonus 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, 19th September.

Price of Middling Uplands 26½ cents. Exchange on London 109½. Gold 144¼.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, 21st September (Noon).

A revolt against the present dynasty has taken place among the soldiers and sailors in the Spanish Fleet at Cadiz. The garrison of the town also participated. The movement is headed by Duke De La Torre.

The Generals who were banished for joining in the recent insurrection, have returned to Spain.

Madrid is tranquil.

The Government candidate has been elected for the department of Nievre.

The Irish Church Commission in its report, recommends the abolition of the bishoprics of Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore and Meath; the rearrangement of other dioceses, and the abolition of the Archbishopric of Dublin, of the Cathedrals and Deaneries in Ireland, with the exception of eight only, and of benefices with a Protestant population of less than forty persons.

A resumption of hostilities will, it is expected, take place in Bokhara in the beginning of October.

LONDON, 21st Sept. (Afternoon.)

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Western Madras Cotton 7¼d.

LONDON, 22nd September (Morning)

The latest advices from Spain states that the insurgents have made themselves masters of Seville and the whole of Andalusia. General Prim is advancing on Madrid. The Ministry have resigned: Canalis has been appointed President of the Council and Generalissimo. The King of Prussia has made a pacific speech in which he declared that the misrepresentation of his previous speech was inexplicable. The Government [? French] candidate has been elected for the department of Moselle.

LONDON, 22nd September (Afternoon).

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a downward tendency. Western Madras Cotton 7¼. 7½. Shirtings 8s. 4½d. 40's Mule Twist 1s. 1½d.

LONDON, 23rd September (Morning).

Latest advices from Spain state that revolt is spreading. Into Ministry fled to France. Provisional Government formed at Seville. Spanish Esperteiro President. Queen Isabella remains at Sebastian. Reported that it is intended to send Queen (query, send to their homes, disband?) 80,000 French Soldiers.

LONDON, 23rd September.

The Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at 400,000 bales. Fair Dholleras 7¾d.

LONDON, 24th September.

Fair Dholleras 7¼d. Reserve of notes in the Bank of England £11,250,000. Total Bullion in the Bank of England £21,000,000. Total Bills discounted £10,000,000.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Congress assembled yesterday, and subsequently adjourned until October.

NEW YORK, 22nd Sept.

Serious disturbances occurred in Georgia, in which 35 Negroes were killed.

MADRAS, Sept. 23rd.

Government Securities	114 prem.
Five-and-a-half per cent.	108½ prem.
Five per cent.	94½ dis.
Four	94½ dis.

Exchange—Document Bills 1s. 11 13-16d.
Freights—Light freight £3 15s.
—Cotton £2 5s.
Interest—On Loans, 4½ per cent. Money market easy.
Grey Shirtings—36 inch, 7 lbs. Rs. 5.8.
Mule Twist, No. 40, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 8.8.
Shipment of cotton for week ending the 19th September, 6,875 cwt.

REDUCTION IN INDIAN TELEGRAPH RATES.

We announced some days since that the Indian Telegraph rates were about to be considerably reduced, and that under the new tariff one uniform rate would be charged throughout India, irrespective of distance. This intelligence is now officially confirmed in the following telegram for the Secretary to the Government of India:—

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Notify to the Press, and being into operation on October 1st, the following new telegraphic tariff for messages transmitted between Government and Government Stations in India or British India:—

For every ten words in foreign language, or words of concealed meaning, or in cypher, two rupees.

For repeating a message by order of sender twice the value of a single charge.

Railways and other private lines will charge precisely the same rates, and divide in equal shares the cost of messages passing over more than one line.

No booking fee.

This does not affect Indo-European messages.—*Times of India, 24th Sept. ulto.*

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY AND VICE-ROYALTY.

We find the following telegram in the *Madras Athenæum*:—

AVOCA, 17th September, 3.30 P. M.

The *Erlenlod* this day states that it has been finally arranged that the Viceroy will not leave India until the middle of January. The report would start to carry mails, cargo and passengers regularly on a line between Yokohama and Shanghai, touching at Nagasaki and Hiogo. The whole business would be placed at once in the hands of the Directors of the Tientsin and Shanghai, and the Pacific Mail Steamers would not get a package.

Neerigale has undoubtedly been taken by the Mikado's troops, but the accounts which have reached us of the affair are contradictory. We may take the occasion to mention that the whole behaviour of the officials of the Mikado is such as seriously impedes the efforts of the foreign friends of the new Government. Complaints are daily made by merchants of every nationality, of the Custom House people, who are more insolent, greedy, and corrupt than the men they have succeeded, without the one redeeming quality of being their work. The superior officers are even less polite than their inferiors, amongst them are decorators, and the transaction of all business is more difficult and less pleasant than a year time since. We lately had to report an insult to the Prussian Minister; now we have to mention a difficulty with the Dutch. We alluded in the Summary of our last *Overland Mail* to an attempt by the Custom House to collect certain duties, brought hither on Dutch account from Nee-gata. The Ministers resisted this, and the native authorities were so simplify ridiculous as to issue a decree that no boats should be let to hire to Dutch shippers or importers. Nothing has been posted at the East Gate; but at the instance of the French Consul General the Tautai has been induced to issue a counter proclamation, strongly condemning the impudent.

We have already mentioned that it is purposed to set up a Company for the execution of Mikado's government in this port. The cotton-spinning machinery in Nagasaki, which we lately mentioned, excites considerable curiosity. A petition has, we are told, been presented to the Tautai begging his influence to prevent such a calamity. There are thousands of women in the neighbourhood, the petitioners, who gain a livelihood by hand spinning, and who will be reduced to starvation if their occupation be superseded by machinery.

Following up the acknowledge the appearance of another new paper—the *Illustrated Chinese Miscellany*, edited by the Rev. Young J. Allen, A.M., assisted by the Missionaries at Shanghai. It is to issue weekly, in the pamphlet form which Chinese affect, each number to contain eight pages. Its object, we are told, is to instruct the Chinese in the manners, customs, religion, science, &c., of Western countries; and thus to prepare the Chinese for adopting improvements that must be conducive to their good. It has in fact much the same object as our own Chinese paper, with the large scope which a weekly publication enjoys. If the whole is well executed, we have repeatedly urged on both parties during the current year.

We have little of moment to record of our social life. The weather has been deuceedily bad, and, in the total absence of any Municipal care of the settlement, we have almost nightly to record some constant complaints of the want of drainage and the inefficiency of the scavenger system, and streets almost impassable.

We were glad to be able to say that the unlucky *Ajax* had again made her appearance above the surface of the Wongpoo. The pumps were set going in earnest about 6 A.M., on the 9th instant, and shortly before 11, Mr. Batchelder had the gratification of feeling her afloat. She swayed about a little at first, and suggested a fear that she might possibly capsize; but she soon steadied, and all fear of mishap is now over. The only possible danger seems to be that the plug may come out of her stern; but this is so unlikely that we only mention it to quiet our expectation that she will have been emptied during the night, and be ready for towing into dock this morning (16th). At 4 P.M. Wednesday, her deck was about two feet out of water (generally, and fire feet aft); the steamer's own pump had been got to work, besides several hand pumps, to help the main steam pump. The latter was not throwing half the stream it professes to do, owing, we believe, to the amount of debris that accumulated in and about it from the cargo. It is needless to say that the ship herself presents exactly the picture she might be expected to do, after having been nearly three weeks at the bottom of such a river as the Wongpoo. She is coated with mud, and her appearance was not rendered more cheerful by continuous drizzle that was falling.

(*From the "Supreme Court & Consular Gaz'te."*)

Some little sensation has been created by the appearance in the neighbourhood of Shanghai of a scourge something similar to the cattle plague at home. Large numbers of cows have been dying daily, and the butchers have often as many as fifteen or twenty dead animals thrown upon their hands. The incident is not exactly the pleasantest in Shanghai, where the principles of native butchers may be safely tried by having to sacrifice whole animals, and it may be that they will in some instances be induced to sell the meat rather than lose their losses. Something of this kind, but in a milder form, takes place commonly about this time of the year, and it is surmised that it may result from the cattle feeding upon injurious berries ripe at about this period.

Our local news is not of any very great interest. As mentioned in our last, Mr. Stronach was sent to Nankin in reference to the recent affair at Yangchow, in regard to which native measures are being adopted. The public interest is naturally centred upon this subject and we look daily to obtaining further particulars. The latest news is that Mr. Stronach has returned from Nankin, but has not effected anything of importance beyond the personal duty, very on a deputation with which he was charged, to Tseng-kwan-fan, and his satisfying himself that the Vice Roy has not done anything to retract his adverse decision, and does not appear to have any intention of doing so at present. This intelligence is by no means reassuring, and would seem to indicate that the remonstrances of the authorities at Peking at all events take some time to have any impression upon the Vice Roy, and excuse some delay in the application of force before made it would appear that the British Government will not obtain the carrying out of the demands made upon Tseng-kwo-fan. H.B.M. Gunboat *Dove* has, we understand, been ordered to Chinkiang.

JAPAN.

(*From the "Japan Times Overland Mail."*)

We have had quite a plethora of mails during the period which has elapsed since we last wrote. On the 23rd arrived the *Cadiz* with the English Mail of July 31st. The *Formosa* (alias P. & O.) came in on the same day, as an express steamer, from Shanghai. On the 28th we welcomed the *China* (P. M. S. S.) from San Francisco, with telegrams to September 1st from Yanoon and New York; and on the 29th arrived the P. & O. str. *Sunda*, direct from Hongkong, with the last London mail and two days later, the same Company's *Cadiz*. The *Sunda* has been sent up specially for the silk-egg freight, and we hear with great satisfaction that the enterprise of the P. & O. Company and the exertions of its Agents have been rewarded by a very valuable cargo.

The departures have been by the *Japan* for San Francisco with the American mail, on September 25th, the *China* and *Costa Rica*, for Hongkong and Shanghai respectively, on the 30th. The Company continue to give deep offence to shippers European passengers, and shippers of cargo, by the arbitrary manner in which they transport house to various places on the coast, diverging from their *routes* in a way which, however profitable for the annual, is destructive of the comfort of the passengers, and divide in equal shares the cost of messages passing over more than one line.

No booking fee.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Monday Morning

There has been a slight improvement upon the last rates for Bengal Drug, and the following may be taken as the ruling prices. The market, however, fluctuates under foreign speculative operations:—Patna $630, cash; and $632½ on credit to the natives; and $630 to $632½ of the 10th Sales to arrive, three months time; Benares is quoted at $620 to $622½ cash, little doing. Nothing has been done in Malwa, nominal rate is $645 cash. The steamers *Shaftesbury* and *West Indian* are reported to have more or less opium aboard. As will be seen from a telegram published in another column, the *Reiver* proves to be a total loss, as well as her mails and all the opium that was on board, amounting to 1,567 chests, of which the greater portion was for this place. The pumps prove a serious one, since it is more than probable that only a small portion of the opium was insured.

There is not much to report in the other departments of trade, and with the exception of noting a few sales effected on Saturday, there is nothing new to remark with regard to the position of the market. Transactions embrace 12,000 pieces T. Ins. T-Cloths at $2.22½, 2,100 pieces 8 lbs. at $2.80, 600 pieces Long Ells assorted at $8.75, 120 pieces Camlets at $16.25, and 120 pieces Spanish Stripes at 75 cents. The quantity of raw Cotton placed amounts to 3½ bales Bengal staple at $17.50, and 100 bales Bombay at $20.50. There has been little doing in shares. Banks are very firm, with few sellers at 24 and 4½ premium for old and new respectively. A small parcel of Hotel were placed on Saturday at 50 discount, which shows a slight improvement on the quoted value of these shares.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/6
Bank Bills on demand	4/3½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, 3 days' sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	75
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	224
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	224

SALES ON OCTOBER 17TH, 1868.

As reported by Chinese.

Bombay Cotton, 33 bales, at $21.55, by Eduljee & Co. to Yuet-hong.

Bombay Cotton, 50 bales, at $20.05, by Parsee merchant to Wing-wo-sang.

Bombay Cotton, 49 bales, at $20.05, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-sang.

Bombay Cotton, 314 bales, at $17.50, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

Calcutta Cotton, 115 bales, at $17.40, by Nowrojee & Co. to Man-hing.

Vermicelli, 15 bales, at $8.80, by Fook-wing-loong to travelling merchant.

White Biche-de-mer, 5 piculs, $3.80, by Fook-wing-loong to travelling merchant.

Sulphur, 80 piculs, at $3.60, by Fook-wing-loong to Sa-wan merchant.

Black Sassafras, 100 piculs, at Tls 1.8 2., by Fook-wing-loong to Hoc-foong merchant.

Cassia Lignea, 20 piculs, at $14.50, by Man-shing to travelling merchant.

Yellow Wax, 45 piculs, at $75.00, by Fook-mow-loong to Canton merchant.

English Hides, 100 piculs, at $6.20, by Fook-mow-loong to Fat-shun merchant.

Dried Lily Flowers, 600 piculs, at $1.55, by Fook-mow-loong to Fat-shun merchant.

Camphor, 200 piculs, at $21.75, by Wing-cheong-hing to Macao merchant.

Camphor, 170 piculs, at $21.60, by Wing-cheong-shun to foreign merchant.

Vermicelli, 80 bales, at $3.80, by Hop-hing by retail.

Yellow Beans, 3,000 piculs, at $1.67, by Hop-hing by retail.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Fortnightly Summary.

Shanghai

(*From the "North China Daily News."*)

The pump was got to work on the *Ajax* on Sunday, and was found to work admirably. She was seen to make a mass of water a minute; but it got choked after a few strokes, by sucking in a piece of camlets from the cargo. A wire cap has been fitted to it to prevent recurrence of the accident; but further operations, we hear, have been suspended till neap tides. It has been ascertained that she is only about one foot in the mud before, and two feet astern, and little doubt is entertained of raising her when once work is begun in earnest.

Our Chinkiang correspondent sketches a state of affairs which might be expected to follow our temporary defeat in the Yangchow matter. Despite a proclamation by Tseng-kwo-fan, cautioning that missionaries have a right to reside in any Chinese city, a counter proclamation has been posted, threatening to burn the houses of any who may venture to set this right, and to pull down the yamens of any mandarins who may aid them.

A Newchwang correspondent sends us the following items of news:—Some bandit were beginning to create disturbances in the neighbourhood of Tien-chuang-tai, an important town on the Liao, eighty *li* above Yientsze. The Taotai dispatched one hundred of the disciplined troops against them, and succeeded in affecting the capture of three ringleaders. Two were at once decapitated at Yingtsze, and the third was for a few days set in the cangue, in the hope that information which he extorted from him would lead to the arrest of his great interest were elicited. The robbers had without doubt emerged from the hunting forest. The country is now thoroughly tranquil. Two or three weeks ago, an encounter took place in the prison attached to the Yamen of the magistrate of Hoicheng. Among the prisoners who attempted to escape, were two who had taken part in the attack on Mr. Knight in 1866. They were both shot down before they had passed beyond the Yamen wall. A high mud wall is to be erected for the defence of Yingtsze, on the sides that are not protected by the river. The cost is estimated at Tls. 40,000. Half will be contributed by the local merchants, and half will be furnished by government. During September, there have been some exceptionally prolonged and heavy falls of rain in this neighbourhood, and the crops on low-lying land must have suffered to a considerable extent. The harvest nevertheless is still spoken of as a plentiful one, and even were the contrary the case, the enormous stocks of pulse and cake accumulated in the warehouses, would preclude anything but a trivial advance in price. The demand for imports continues to be most inconsiderable; a general improvement in business has, however, often characterised the

chem with provisions. Strange to say, we find out how much gold they got but certainly must find a considerable quantity. cost of their living, &c., cannot be less dollar and a half a day each. A party has t for Pingtu, to investigate the gold mines Sir E. Hornby has left for Peking."

(*From the "Recorder."*)

are glad to be able to mention that M. Minister has entirely approved Mr. I McIlvaine's action in reference to the show affair, and that the high Chinese ritles have been induced to send down a despatch to Tseng-Kow-Fan on the t. Mr. Stronach, of H. B. M. Consulate, ceeded to Nankin in reference to the r. The affair of the proclamations at kiang has, we hear, also been reported to

are sorry to hear that the Belgian *Frederick* is reported to be badly on shore the Deacon, in almost the same place the *White Adder* got aground. As there 3 feet water on the Bar yesterday after- it is probable that she may have floated not, she will have to be discharged and then it is doubtful if she get off, as the are now on the decrease, and where she round at ordinary high water is not than 11 feet.

notification has for some time appeared the Che-Hsien Kunun, stating that he ceeded in capturing a certain Lin-sian- a noted bandit and lover of black-mail; iting information to be lodged against such as will suffice to condemn him at his ching trial. It is expected that his ment will be, being put into a box of a native mat he can neither lie down, nor stand; his head and hands only coming of it, and being so left exposed to the ill he dies of exhaustion and starvation. anticipated sentence is looked upon with satisfaction by the natives. Truly the ese are a civilized people!"

e arrival of H. M. S. *Rodney* from the west of Japan on Saturday evening, October 3, attended by a fatal accident, whereby the rs have to lament the loss of Paymaster s, who was drowned, while on his way hanghai on duty. It appears that the first enant of the *Rinaldo*, accompanied by Mr. is and the first lieutenant of the *Rodney*, swimming up from Woosung, when, about miles below the Harbour Master's hulk, boat struck on a fishing stake, and rd over, precipitating the occupants into water. After struggling for some time, all gained the shore, with the exception Mr. Harris who was drowned, and whose tains were interred on the 5th instant at the Cemetery.—*Evening Courier.*

Nanking

he term of the officials at Nanking (taking course, their cue from the Viceroy) seems unfavourable to any satisfactory termi- on of the Yangchow affair. The only step savours at all of deference to foreign nion, which is likely to be taken, is some porary mutilation of the Tientsin Ta- ren's no saying how soon afterward; that tleman may be discovered to have rendered at services to the throne, and made himself ghy of still greater advancement. We are d to hear that H. M. gunboat *Dove* has n ordered to Chinkiang.

Tientsin.

Lo-hung-chang passed up to Peking on 2nd tant, and in due time he will proceed to his ts as General of the two Hoo provinces. Tsu- ing-fang passed up 20 days back, and I sup- is now on his way to Shensi and Kansuh. was a mistake about rebels coming near koo. The chaw-baoons there and around ntin call the Southern soldiers by the name thieves" or "robbers." Hence, in interpreting, se soldiers come to be thought Nienfei by oigners who don't know Chinese.

Chinkiang.

(*From a Correspondent of "N. C. Daily News."*)

The inhabitants of Chinkiang are determined, would seem, to try the question of missionary idence inside the city with foreigners, and if they cannot give indirect support to ong-per fan in its scarcely disguised hostili- to the outer Barbarian. A proclamation n published in the city by the Ch'e Hsien yesterday, relative to foreigners renting or buy- e houses inside the walls; and it has been llowed by a counter proclamation this morn- g, threatening the missionaries with serious nalties if they take advantage of the permis- n accorded to them by the Ch'e Hsien. his proclamation document is signed simply by the people of Chinkiang"—no names ave en and no trace of its authorship has as t been found.

Unlike the Ch'e Hsien's proclamation, it is brief and to the point. It says that if any reign missionaries dare to take a house inside e walls, it will be burned over their heads; and if the authorities help them, their Yamuns will suffer a like fate. The Ch'e Hsien's pro- lamation on which evidently called forth this manifesto, was prepared by the Viceroy at Nan- in and sent down to the Taotai to have it be- sted. It is a lengthy document, and seems on the whole pretty fair. The clause in it, however, which requires the approval of the Magistrate to ren- der a purchase valid, is one of those insidious clauses which Chinese officials know best how to wield to the prejudice of foreigners. Prac- tically speaking it is simply prohibitive. Len- ding a copy of the document as it may prove of interest to the public:

"The Magistrate of Tan-tu-hsien (Chinkiang) issues a proclamation. The following instruc- tions have been received from H. E. the Viceroy Tseng:

"With respect to the question of allowing religious establishments within the walls of cities, the Tsung-li Yamen gave their decision on the occasion of a French Missionary, during the 4th year of Tung-chih, renting a house at Hsin-chi Hsien in Chokiang. The decision was as follows:—The erection of religious esta- blishments in the interior has been going on for a long time; but as, in point of fact, the Mis- sionaries are all foreigners, when any land is purchased for religious purposes, the deed of sale should state in so many words that the land is transferred to the public estate of the Roman Catholic Mission of the place. The purchase of land by foreigners as their private property being contrary to treaty, should still be prohi- bited.

"The deeds issued of late years to French religious establishments in Nanking and Anhwei have all been conformable to this decision. As Chinkiang is a port open to Foreign Trade, and as in Kiangsu and Anhwei the erection of an establishment, and the gift of a public office has been sanctioned, the same rule will apply to Chinkiang—that is the lease of a house for religious purposes within the walls is what ought also to be sanctioned.

"In this case I have no fault to find with you for taking cognizance according to Treaty, of the lease by Mr. Taylor of the Hsia family's house.

"What is wrong in your conduct is that you, on the repudiation of the lease by the Hsia family, failed to give the proper orders to Wang, Magistrate of Tan-tu Hsien, to bring the case to a satisfactory ending by procuring another house,—going hurriedly to Soochow instead,—while you had promised to Mr. As- sistant Allen to give these orders.

"That Magistrate Wang should omit to re- lease the Hsia family for giving a lease and then repudiating it, and also omit to quash all further source of complication by procuring another house, is all the reverse of what was required of him. I need not proceed in any examination of Wang's conduct, as he has already been deprived of his appointment for his conduct of another case.

"As your own remissness, though culpable, does not justify removal or report to the Throne, I will not take further notice of your prayer to be allowed employment elsewhere.

"Two points in this case ought, as a matter of duty, to be investigated, and the offenders punished:—first, the illegal conduct of Hsia Li-chih in leasing away the property by stealth. —second, the conduct of the women in reclaim- ing against the lease. But to punish the first would arouse the jealousy of the foreigners, and to punish the woman Hsia Li-se Li, for her per- tinacious preference of the former lessee would excite the suspicions of the city populace, and might bring on a commotion.

"In the 5th and 6th years of Tung Chih the French Missionary Dei concluded the purchase of the Shuang-lien Monastery at Anching (or Gan-king), but as the country and people objected to its being turned into a book office, the local authorities (Foo and Hsien) selected a plot out- side the city, which he might pay for a church, and found another house inside the city to be leased as an office, and the Missionary Lei Ig le by accepted this. Let this plan be followed at Chin- kiang.

"You and the Prefect and magistrate will rent another, and suitable house within the city for Mr. Taylor, and report the result to me.

"The actual transfer of a house rented for religious purposes from a Chinese, if insisted on, must not be allowed to take place before the whole circumstances are reported to the Magis- trate:—

"Firstly, because the Foreign Missionaries may not be peaceable, inoffensive men, and may enter into underhand relations for mutual benefit with bad characters;

"Secondly, evilly disposed persons might sell land under false title deeds, and the Missionaries suffer loss by their purchase;

"Thirdly, this would be strictly according to the course pursued at Shanghai, where land about to be rented, must first be reported for inspection before a legalized deed is granted;

"Fourthly,—and it also accords with the rule laid down in the Hsien-chi case, namely, that purchase for religious establishment only, is to be authorised;—not for private tenure.

"If these four points be repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Consul and foreigners, they will no doubt give in their adhesion to them.

"You must also explain for the information of everyone that the propagation of religion is allowed by Treaty, and that no molestation must be offered to the Missionaries. Anyone in future concerned in collecting a mob or rising a riot shall not be left unpunished, but whoever be he, whether soldier or citizen, Tartar or Chinese, will at once be arrested and punished for the warning of others.

"The above is therefore published for general information. Let no one presume to dis- obey!"

Up to a few days ago, the people here were in ignorance of the result of Mr. Mosburst's negotiations at Nankin. They were generally under the impression that he had been quite successful, and that Tseng had yielded to his urgent remonstrances. About four or five days ago, however, a full statement of the case in Chinese was circulated amongst the principal residents in the city, and they are now in pos- session of all the facts as they occurred. They have learned that the Consul made six or seven demands on the Viceroy; and that only one or two were conceded and the rest flatly refused. What the result of this may be remains to be seen.

There is not much news from Yangchow. The unfortunate inn keeper in whose house Mr. Taylor lodged, when he first visited that city, has been utterly ruined. It was contrary to the amnesty granted by Tseng-kwo-fan to put him in prison but the Che-hsien found out an equally effective way to compass his destruction without violating the letter of the amnesty. Seven or eight runners from his yamen were de- tached to dog his steps day and night. They lived upon him, smoked opium at his expense, took possession of his house and property, and the consequence has been that he is now utterly ruined and without a cash in his possession. Six weeks ago he was a prosperous and independent man; at present he is an utter beggar. He has brought all this on himself simply because he was friendly towards foreigners, and entertained them in his house as he would any other visitors who paid their way.

29th Sept., 1868.

The following is a translation of the procla- mation against foreign residence which was posted in Chinkiang in reply to that dictated by Tseng-kwo-fan

"Important Notice!

"We, the people of Chinkiang and vicinity, are determined that no houses or land within the city shall be let to, or held by foreigners; and hereby give notice that, in case any houses are so let or sold, the houses shall be burned and the person letting them cast into the flames. And if any of the assistants in the Yamun point out public vacant lands and desire the officers to let such to foreigners, their houses shall also be burned and they themselves treated as above indicated. First Shih Chief and Chun Wun Ho'ng shall be burned together with their houses; furthermore we will not pay the customary taxes.

"Notice by the people of Chinkiang and vi- cinity."

Hiogo.

The following items of news are taken from the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald*:—

A heavy earthquake was experienced here on the morning of September 11, at half-past one o'clock.

Judging from the manner we were rocked about, and the duration of its shock we think that we are justified in saying that it is the severest we ever experienced in Japan. We have heard it surmised before that earth- quakes were unknown in these parts.

The name of the city of Yedo has been changed by the Court at Kioto to Tou Kio, (East city, or Eastern metropolis). The cause of this is, we believe, attributable to it being the intention of His Imperi l Majesty the Mikado to have the Court represented at that city by some person bearing a very high title.

At Yokohama the native government has issued notifications to the effect that foreign- ers visiting Neegata, or merchant vessels accepting charters for that port, do so at their own risk.

Five pieces of granite are now being carved for the purpose of raising a monument in the cemetery to the memory of the men of the *Daphne*, who fell at Sakai in the late outrage. We believe the workmanship is to be of the best available, and the stone to be of the best procurable in these parts.

Neegata.

The city of Neegata has been partially burn down, and the Southern navy after throw- ing a few shell and shot into the town, took pos- session of it without any very serious conflict. the Northerners having decamped quietly. We hear from very good authority that the Northern party have resumed possession of it, after driving away from its suburbs, at the point of the bayo- net the allies of the Tokugawa enemy. Every hope is now being entertained by native inter- ests of Aidzu's intention of turning his armies in this direction, while the stratagem which we know he has been putting in execution since his taking the field, leads us to believe that he will yet be victorious.

The Gambling Ordinance.

(*From the "Daily Press" of October 17.*)

THE success of the Gambling Licence system as a means of detecting and repressing crime of larceny by servants, is, in the eyes of very many, more than doubtful. Some of our colonists go so far as to say that the system is the source of new and hitherto comparatively unheard of crimes, and a fruitful nursery of misery and sin. Others are of opinion that it has worked, and is working beneficially. It is not so easy to form a very accurate opinion on the subject, but there is a mean between the views of those who de- nounce the system, and of those who deem it the best possible means conceivable for the purification of the colony, and the reformation of the criminal classes.

The case of the upholders of the system is as follows:—Gambling is a vice so deeply planted in the nature of a Chinaman, that it is impossible to keep him from it. The gambling spirit pervades them all, and no matter what means may be taken to root out all gambling it must utterly fail, because a whole people is opposed, heart and soul to the Government and its emis- saries on that point, and all Governments depend for their power on the willing assent of the governed, or of a majority of them. The Colonial Government set itself in times past to put down gambling altogether. Stringent laws were passed forbidding it. Heavy penalties awaited conviction. Un- usual powers were given the police to enable them to detect all offenders and bring them to justice. The result was that the Chinese gambled as much as ever, but in privacy, and in fear, if they were poor. In privacy, but fearlessly, if they were rich, and had the wherewithal to bribe the police and their officers to shut their eyes. Every gambler knows by the fact a law-breaker, and the associate of law-breakers, a man under the ban exposed to disgrace, and punishment if detected, and therefore a man ready to com- mit other crimes, to shield himself from the consequences of his first offence, and open to temptations from the companions, in whose power he has placed himself, and who had become hardened in vice. The police, bribed to be blind to one species of offence, could not well keep open eyes for every other species. They were in the power of their paymasters, who were as unscrupulous in the exercise of that power as in the choice of means to ensure success. The force was demoralised and corrupted, and no infusion of new blood could restore it to life and vigour, because it was paralysed in the face of the associated gamblers of the community; too numerous to be beaten down by force, too wealthy to be cutted by any pay, pension, or promises of reward Government could give. The law was constantly defied, and became contemned and despised. The officers of the executive had bribes offered them, as re- gularly and as systematically as if there could be no second opinion about the pro- priety of the act on either side. What was to be done? The gambling spirit could not be repressed, but it could be regulated. The Chinese would gamble at any cost, even at the risk of becoming criminal. Once law breakers and criminals they were lost to society, and other crimes followed. Why not permit them to gamble under restrictions? The criminality of the act taken away, there would be no loss of character in the eye of the law. No state of oppression and resistance to authority. No fear of the police or Magistrates. No need for concealment or evasion. For recourse to violence to escape punishment. No use in spending money in bribing the Constables, Sergeants, and In- spectors; no reason why a man who had taken gaming licence should thereafter become an habitual violator of all law, an associate of criminals, a marked man open to every temptation. Gambling is bad in itself, but why not save the gambler, if he must gamble, from being forced into other crimes? Hence, say the supporters of the licensing system, came the idea of saying to the Chinese, "Then, if you will gamble do so here. You have permission, but you must gamble nowhere else, and you must exclude from your company all criminals and men of bad character, and help the Government to check and control the worst classes of the population. You cease now to be their asso- ciates and friends, linked with them by the bond of a common crime; help the Govern- ment to put them down. You have no need now to bribe the police. Your only weakness is a fondness for play. You are neither thieves, nor murderers, nor pirates, but re- spectable men fond of a little excitement, not good in itself, but not necessarily leading to piracy and murder. You need not now fear the police. Therefore, you need not bribe them, and you must help the Government in your own interests to keep them pure."

Gambling-houses have therefore been li- censed in the hands of a limited number of persons, respectable, if only with reference to the amount of money they are willing and able to invest in the speculation. These men are bound by the terms of their licence to pay heavy sums of money, and to make large deposits for a privilege, of which they are liable to be deprived at a moment's notice, and for the most trifling breach of their engagements. They are bound to keep houses respectable in every way, well lighted, well ventilated, and open to the police at all hours. They have to observe very strict rules as to time of opening and closing, amount and description of property staked, and per centage taken out of the winnings of their customers. They are even forbidden to allow certain classes of the population within their doors, and to discourage others. They are pledged to aid the police and the authorities in the detection of all criminals, the suppression of all unlicensed gambling, and the prevention of crime generally. The result is that the Chinaman who is caught in the toils and desires to play, can do so now without becoming necessarily the as- sociate of the worst portion of the criminal population; without the necessity of haunting secret and forbidden places, breaking the law, resisting or bribing the police, and taking that first step in criminality that leads to so many others. He is no longer the associate, and therefore the protector, of pirates and burglars, and may safely point them out, and give them up to the police. Every man who wishes to gamble can do so now in a Licensed Gambling-house, without fear of any legal consequences. The respectable man does so, but does not there- fore fear to call in a policeman and give up to justice the fellow standing beside him at the table, who broke into his shop and robbed him a month before. He did not dare to do so formerly, when the meeting took place in some low den hidden away from the eye of day. The criminal class of the population was formerly united with the better and wealthier classes above them, of all grades, by the common bond of their guilt in gambling. That bond is now broken. The better class man gambles now without violating the law. If the scoundrel comes into the same house, he is no longer protected, but denounced. If he plays with his fellows in some un- licensed hunt, the gambling farmer and his informers are down on him without mercy. That bond broken, the people who bribed the police have no longer any interest in so doing. They cease to take an interest in their former associates in crime. The Gamb- ling-house keepers, closely watched, much for their own sakes, keep to the rules laid down for their guidance, and observe them loyally and well. They must repress un- licensed gambling, that, of course, for their own direct interests which are concerned. They must catch thieves and impound stolen property. The amount the thieves would lose to them, supposing them to wink at their pre- sence, would never compensate for the losses they would suffer by having their houses shut up even for a month. But nevertheless, they must be watched, and watched closely, these gambling farmers, because if they find that they can without detection, en- courage servants, and shroffs, and com- pradores, and members of the criminal classes to frequent their tables, they will do so. Nothing but the certainty that the forfeiture of their licence fee and deposit will follow, on the least slip, will keep them from decoying all to be fish that comes to their net, and every gambler a friend and ally, whether he plays in his own house, at an unlicensed hell, or elsewhere. Above all, Government must not allow itself to be deceived by a pretended eagerness and activity either in the repres- sion of unlicensing gambling, or in the de- tection of thieves, and bad characters. There have been some very sus- picious cases lately at the Police-court. It is just possible that the gambling farmer may, over and above his legitimate profits, receive an income for winking at unlicensed gam- bling houses either among people too res- pectable or not respectable enough, to fre- quent the public tables, and throw dust in the eyes of the executive by an unveracious viva, false charges, and subornel witnesses. The gambling farmers may still blind the police with silver bands not to see pirates at a play table, or to wink at a stake of a gen- tleman's gold watch laid down by a servant. This may be, but vigilance on the part of the higher officers will always keep this within such limits as to be harmless, if not able to stop it entirely, and this vigilant watchful- ness must be real watchfulness, ever active, ever fresh, every wakeful, and must become the watchfulness of mere routine.

Wreck of the "China Packet."

The Spanish brig *Nuevo Constante* from Ma- nila, brings to this port the master and crew of the Hawaiian Brigantine *China Packet*, which was wrecked among the Phillipine Islands on the 4th August last. The Captain of the wrecked vessel reports that in running down among the islands, on the above date, he en- countered a Typhoon, during which he ran into a bay of the Island of Muestri de Campo, but about four in the morning the wind veered round, and his cables parting, the vessel drifted on shore and became a total wreck. All the passengers and crew were, how ver, saved, and arrived safely at Manila. The *China Packet* was in this port not long since.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. TOBIAS PEH, Mr. WILLIAM NIEHET OLESEN, and Mr. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

6f 1801 Hongkong, 6th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing be- tween the undersigned, carrying on busi- ness under the style and firm of BOWRA & Co., expired by lapse of time on 1st May last.

Either of the undersigned will sign the firm, in liquidation, from this date.

FRED M. HARSANT.
G. A. F. NOBRIS.

1f 1880 Hongkong, 1st October, 1868.

Referring to the above notice, the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill, Fixtures, &c., of this old estab- lished business is offered for Sale.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALEYMPLE is authorised to sign our Firm per procu- ration, at Foochow, from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.

6f 1931 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1868.

NOTICE

THE partnership hitherto existing between F. COFF and J. TRUELSEN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. COFF will settle all outstanding accounts and sign the firm in liquidation.

COFF, TRUELSEN & Co.

Ningpo, 1st October, 1868.

THE undersigned will carry on business at this port, as *Merchant and Commission Agent*, under the style and firm of COFF & Co.

F. COFF.

1m 1943 Ningpo, 1st October, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. TRUEL- SEN a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GROTH & TRUELSEN.

J. GROTH.

3m 1945 Ningpo, 1st October, 1868.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a General Commission business at Tai- nan, under the firm of

LEIHMANN, HARTMANN & Co.
CARL LEIHMANN.
OSCAR HARTMANN.

1m 1841 Osaka (Hiogo), 1st January, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVISON KIRKE, JUN., as a partner in our Firm in Foochow. Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.

DODD & Co.

4f 1842 Foochow, 1st January, 1868.

DURING the absence of Mr. V. LAVOISIER from China, our Hongkong Branch will be under the direction of M. ALFRED FEVRE who signs our firm per procuration.

P. & P. DERODE FRERES.

3m 1514 Lille, 3rd July, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

1f 1943 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PAR- KER & Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.

Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [tf 50

Vessels on the Berth.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamship

"SUNDA,"

expected from Yokohama on 20th instant, will be despatched for Suez about 48 hours after arrival here, taking passengers and Cargo for Suez, and will call en route at Singapore, Galle, and Aden.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1868. [tf 1901

THE Diamond-Line S. S.

"UNITED SERVICE,"

expected to arrive from England before the end of the month, will proceed immediately to Shanghai.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

tf 1917 Hongkong, 17th October, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE First-class Dutch Schooner

"GESIENA,"

Capt. Ordenaal, having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 17th October, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE North German ship

"SCHILLER,"

will load for the above port, and have dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

8w 1918 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE Clipper ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

Capt. Devlin, will have a quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1943 Hongkong, 13th October, 1868.

FOR NAGASAKI, *Direct.*

THE A 1 North German barque

"CATHARINA JURGENSEN,"

Capt. Paterson, will have early dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, &c., apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1878 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE, *Direct.*

THE British barque

"DOUGLASS,"

will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

8w 1879 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Barque

"PRINCESS OF WALES,"

will load at Whampoa for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of freight, for which apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1851 Hongkong, 28th September, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE American Barque

"MAUD HELEN,"

Capt. Thomas, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1834 Hongkong, 25th September, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Ship

"DOUGLASS,"

540 tons register, Morrison, master, will have quick dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 1830 Hongkong, 25th September, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Clipper ship

"GAME COCK,"

1,119 Tons Register, Capt. B. F. Sherburne, having the greater portion of her Cargo en- gaged, will load here and at Whampoa, at current rates, and have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1737 Hongkong, 21st September, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE North German barque

"MERIDA,"

will load at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

1m 1793 Hongkong, 19th September, 1868.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS
HABERDASHERS, TAILORS,
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

SAYLE & Co. would call particular attention to the undermentioned Departments, which are now well supplied with every requisite for the coming Season.

TAILORING.
Under the supervision of several European Cutters, comprises,
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND VENETIANS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY ANGOLAS.
WEST OF ENGLAND AND SCOTCH TWEEDS.
PLAIN & FANCY FLANNELS, (Shrunk).
WHITE AND FANCY DRILLS
DUCKS, &c.,
WHITE AND FANCY MARSALLA AND QUILTED VESTINGS.
BLACK AND BLUE ALPACCAS. AND MERINOS.
PARAMATTAS.
A perfect fit guaranteed in the shortest possible time.

HOSIERY.
COTTON, LISLE, AND SILK SOCKS.
GAUZE, MERINO, AND SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG-CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
PAJAMAS.
SILK AND CAMBRIC POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
TIES, RING SCARVES, AND COLLARS of the newest styles.

HATS.
GENTS' DRAB AND BLACK DRESS HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS in the latest shapes.
STRAW, TUSCAN, LEGHORN, AND PANAMA HATS.
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.

ALL WOOL DAMASKS AND REPS.
CURTAIN CORDS AND TRIMMINGS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
PRINTED & EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
DAMASK CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, all sizes.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS.
BATH BLANKETS.
WALKING-STICKS AND SILK UMBRELLAS.
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, AND BRUSHES
OVERLAND TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS, in all Sizes.

NOTICE.

FAWCETT & Co. having received NEW GOODS, per *Chetah* and *Veronica*, have OPENED a TEMPORARY STORE, in the Lower portion of their premises, facing *Wyndham Street*, and next to their late Store.

FOR SALE.

Bass's PALE ALE, in Hds. and Kilderkins.
do. do. in Pints and Quarts.
Guinness's Dublin STOUT, Pints and Quarts.
Hennessy's PALE BRANDY, in Bulk and Bottle.
Swan Board's Ginger BRANDY and OLD TOM.
Fine Dinner, after Dinner, and Breakfast CLARET.
Pale SHERRY and Old PORT, &c., &c.

Also,

York HAMS, Cheddar and Dutch CHEESE, Loaf SUGAR, JAMS, PICKLES, TART- FRUITS, CURRANTS, RAISINS (Pudding), Kippered SALMON, Pickled and Fresh SA- MON, HOPS, BUTTER, Ox TONGUES in Jelly, COCOA and CHOCOLATE and MILK, Potted MEATS, Sauces and Anchovies, Fancy BISCUITS, Pickled HERRINGS, Lime JUICE, and other GOODS.

1f 1658 Hongkong, 31st August, 1868.

Ex "COREA" and Last "OVERLAND MAIL."

MISS ROSE

HAS received a choice Assortment of Ladies HATS, trimmed with the latest Novelties.

Infants' White Silk BONNETS, HATS, and HOODS, embroidered long CLOAKS, Christ-ening ROBES, and embroidered DRESSES.

Ladies' Black Silk, Lace, and Velvet JACKETS, in the newest designs.

French and English printed CAMBRICS; Swiss Book, printed, and figured MUSLINS, in great variety.

Plain and Fancy RIBBONS, in all widths; Ladies' Fancy NECKTIES, Head DRESSES, &c.

Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS and FRINGES, in all colors; Satin PUFFINGS, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

Hungarian, Kid, and Cashmere Ladies' BOOTS.

Ladies' and Children's SLIPPERS, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Felt HATS (latest style), SCARFS, and NECKTIES.

A Select assortment of Hendrie's PER- FUMERY.

The latest designs in BERLIN WOOL- WORK of every description. BANNER ARMS, &c., &c. Velvet and Cloth SMOKING CAPS, Gold and Silver BRAID, and TAS- SELS for ditto. CIGAR CASES for working, &c., &c.

WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Church.

tf 1700 Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED

500 BARRELS Portland CEMENT.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER,
3, *D'Aguilar Street.*

tf 1740 Hongkong, 14th September, 1868.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.

A COMPLETE assortment of Lowmoor and Thornycroft Plate and Sheet IRON, Bar, Rod, Angle IRON and RIVETS. Double- shear, Spring, and Blister STEEL, in round, square, and flat Bars. Babbit's METAL, Muntz's YELLOW METAL, Copper PLATES, RODS, and PIPES. Gas FITTINGS, of every description. Boiler TUBES, Pressure GUAGES, FILES, PACKING, and all kinds of Engineers' Supplies.

RUSSELL & Co.

6m 1727 Hongkong, 16th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE Publications of the LONDON MISSION PRESS, at Shanghai.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE

BEATON'S Japanese VIEWS and COS- TUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1614 Hongkong, 27th August, 1868.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

A SMALL invoice of very superior CHAM- PAGNE.

HOWARD HODGES.

tf 1728 Hongkong, 11th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A FEW bags Mocha COFFEE, at 87 per bag of 28 lbs. Apply to

G. DUROST & Co.

tf 1661 Hongkong, 1st September, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANARAS ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

For Sale.

SELLING OFF.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN beg to inform the Public of Hongkong, that in conse- quence of their retiring from business as Out- fitters, they are selling off the whole of their Stock of Ready-made CLOTHES, HOSIERY, &c. at much less than actual cost price, con- sisting of:—

Black Cloth Frock Coats, from	$30.00 to	$12.00
" " Dress "	8.00 "	12.00
" " " Trousers,	.....	4.00
" " " Vests,	.....	2.50
" " Morning Coats,	5.00 "	10.00
" " " Sac "	6.00 "	9.00
" Merino Dress	.....	5.00
Fancy Melton and Angola Morning Coats,	4.00 "	10.00
" Melton and Angola Sac Coats,	4.00 "	12.00
" and Witney Yacht Jackets,	6.00 "	8.00
Witney and Melton Over-coats,	8.00 "	20.00
Fancy Tweed and Angola Trousers,	2.00 "	5.00
" " and Angola Vests,	1.00 "	2.50
" " and Angola Suits,	6.00 "	12.00
Black Alpaca and Merino Coats,	.....	3.00
" " " Trousers,	.....	2.50
" " " Vests,	.....	1.50
White Linen Coats,	per doz.	18.00
" " Jackets,	"	12.00
" " Trousers,	"	20.00
Madapalam Coats,	"	15.00
" " Jackets,	"	9.00
Colored Linen Trousers.	"	16.00
" Alpaca Coats, each from	1.50 "	2.50
" " Trousers,	"	1.00
White Shirts with Linen Fronts, &c., per doz.	.....	12.00
" " with Cotton Fronts, &c.,	"	9.00
Silk Under Vests, per doz. from	20.00 "	24.00
" Drawers, "	20.00 "	24.00
Cotton Under Vests,	per doz.	8.00
" " Drawers,	"	12.00
Merino Under Vests,	"	12.00
" " Drawers,	"	12.00
Cotton and Merino Socks,	per doz. from	1.75 " 3.00
" Stockings,	per doz.	2.00
Huckaback Towels,	"	4.00
Turkish "	"	5.00
Christy's Silk Hats, each	.....	4.00
" " Shell "	"	3.00
" " Felt "	" from	1.00 " 2.50
Ellwood's Patent Helmets, each	.....	3.00
Calcutta Solar Hats,	"	2.00
Straw Hats,	" from	1.00 " 1.50
Dawson's Boots and Shoes,	.....	4.00
" Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Umbrellas, Canes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.		

A large variety of Tweeds, Angolas, Doe- skins, Buckskins, Fisanuels, Merinos, Drills, and Marcellas, &c.

tf 1741 Hongkong, 14th September, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE following WINES, &c., of superior quality, in lots to suit purchasers:—

Eugene Cliquot dry CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.

Sillery Mousseux, } CHAMPAGNE.
Carte Noire, }

A. de Luze and Fils CLARETS, Pints and Quarts.

Villanyi CLARET, Quarts.

CHABLIS.

BURGUNDY.

Liebfraumilch, }
Josephdorfer Ausstich, } HOCK.
Rudesheimer, }
Fleur de Moselle, }

Superior Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.

Superior dry Pale SHERRY in 1 and 3 dozen cases.

Bass's ALE, Quarts and Pints.

Barclay's STOUT, Quarts and Pints.

Hennessy's BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.

A. de Luze and Fils BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.

Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1344 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offer for sale, at very mo- derate prices a choice Assortment of fine flavored French WINES, as:—

GENUINE JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET.
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHARLACHBERGER.
LIEBFRAUENMILCH.
NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JO EPESHOFER.
RUDESHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.

Also,

Suinart Père & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.

GASPAR TESTULATS, in quarts and pints.

FERRIER JOUETS, in quarts and pints.

JULES MUMM, in quarts and pints.

Adolph Collins' BOUZY MOUSSEUX.

Adolph Collins' BOUZY CABINET.

EUGENE CLIQUOT.

Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quarts and pints.

SPARKLING HOCK.

After Dinner CLARET, in pints.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1380 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

NOTICE.

SELLING OFF, AT GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE Undersigned being desirous of closing arrangements, offer to the Public 3,000 Cases of CLARETS and French WHITE WINES, comprising ordinary good, fine, and finest Flavored CLARETS, WHITE WINES, CHABLIS, &c., which they will sell at or *twenty low prices.*

BREAKFAST CLARETS:		
Margaux Medoc,	.....	$2.75 per dozen.
St. Julien,	.....	4.00 "
St. Emilion,	.....	4.50 "
Chateaux Margaux,	.....	5.00 "
DINNER AND AFTER DINNER CLARETS:		
Haute St. Emilion,	.....	87.00 per dozen.
Pontet Canet,	.....	7.50 "
Vray Cannon,	.....	8.00 "
Chateaux La Rose, Gruse Fite,	.....	10.00 "
Haute Brun	.....	10.00 "
Chateaux Lafitte,	.....	12.00 "
Branne Mouton,

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the Harbour,—a granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.

The Company have also opened a Ship Yard by the side of the HONGKONG DOCK, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa the Company have four Docks, in which they will take ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For Particulars apply to

JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary,

Or, to A. D. MITCHELL,
Manager of Works,

Company's Office, Hongkong Hotel Building.

tf 1910 Hongkong, 12th October, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS, ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP, fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY, for casting up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHT.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.

tf 2958 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned call the attention of Masters and Agents of vessels discharging at this port to the great advantage to be gained in point of convenience, despatch, and economy, by making use of their Wharves at New Harbour.

With the assistance of steam cranes, a general cargo can be landed easily in a few days—or in about one-fifth of the time usually occupied discharging in the roads.

There are large, dry, and very commodious brick godowns on the wharves, which vessels have *free* use of for cargo while discharging.

The trouble and disputes with, and pilfering of cargo common among boatmen, are avoided by vessels using the wharves.

Carriage of cargo to the town (which is within easy distance) is guaranteed to be not more than lighterage from the roads, and the cooli hire discharging alongside is less.

There is always a large stock of the best English and Welsh coals on the premises, which are supplied to steamers at the lowest market price, and vessels going alongside to take in or discharge coals pay no wharfage.

Vessels discharging cargo pay a wharfage of 20 cents per ton—a trifling charge when the immense advantages gained are taken into consideration.

Arrangements have been made by which all repairs to ships or steamers can be done with despatch while the vessels are lying alongside the wharves.

There is an efficient European pilot on the premises, and, when required, a steam tug is always available.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Singapore, 5th April, 1868. [6m 827

PORT OF AMOY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BUOYS marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz:—to mark the STARBOARD side of Channels ENTERING by black or red buoys only, the PORT side of Channels ENTERING by black or red buoys chequered, or vertically striped with white, and MIDDLE Grounds by horizontally striped buoys.

KELLETS PIT, North end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a RED BUOY.

COKER ROCKS, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped RED and WHITE BUOY. This buoy has been placed about 20 Fathoms to the E. S. E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the Pork Hand when entering the harbour. The shoalest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

NEW ROCK, in North part of Harbour, and BROWNS ROCK are marked by horizontally striped BUOYS.

In case any of these Buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

JAMES JONES,
Clerk in Charge.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Amoy, 13th August, 1868. [tf 1563

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co.,
Agents.

tf 231 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG

HAS on hand a large stock of Coal of *best quality*, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing vessels with quick dispatch at Current rates, or deliver the same under Contract at Hongkong, and any Treaty port in China.

The Depôt, drawing supplies from the best mines only, intends to provide a superior article, *free of the Surface Coal*, that has hitherto prejudiced Consumers.

MILISCH & Co.,
Agents.

tf 835 Kilung, 2nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WATCHELS, GROOS & Co., of Nagasaki, have been appointed Agents for Japan for the *Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*, *Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Japan will please make application to them.

Daily Press Office, July, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate that he has opened a Veterinary and Horse Shoeing establishment in *Duddell Street*. Having had Twenty-eight years practical experience (a portion in Hongkong and Shanghai), in the treatment of the various diseases that the horse is subject to, and by strict attention to business and moderate charges, he hopes to merit the patronage of the community.

All horses carefully shod on the most approved principal, and under his own superintendance.

THOS. EDWARD HAWKINS,
(late of the Bengal Horse Artillery,)
Veterinary Surgeon & Farrier.

243 1912 Hongkong, 8th October, 1868.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1857 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

LARGE Airy Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to

A. MILLAR,
Queen's Road East.

tf 1926 Hongkong, 10th October, 1868.

TO LET.

A TWO stalled Stable and Coach House, conveniently situated off *Arbuthnot Road*. Water laid on. Apply to

STOREY, SON, & SMEDLEY.

tf 1897 Hongkong, 7th October, 1868.

TO BE LET,
With immediate possession.

THAT large and commodious House, No. 12, *Gough Street*, commanding the whole view of the Harbour.

And, from the 1st November next, House No. 31, *Wyndham Street*, five doors West of the "German Club." Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 1898 Hongkong, 7th October, 1868.

TO LET.

A CONVENIENTLY Situated HOUSE in *Chancery Lane*. Rent moderate. Apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1805 Hongkong, 6th October, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE comfortable Rooms, or a portion of a House, in *Hollywood Road*, with a view of the Harbour. Water laid on. Apply *L., Daily Press* Office.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 5th October, 1868.

TO LET.

A PART of the first Floor, with Office and Godowns, of No. 10, *Queen's Road*. Possession can be had on the 1st October.

Apply to

MULLER & CLAUSSEN.

tf 1845 Hongkong, 26th September, 1868.

TO LET.

FROM the 1st proximo that handsome and eligible House, in *Mosque Terrace*, presently occupied by J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq., and formerly by Dr. KANE. Apply to

J. GERRARD

tf 1806 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1868.

TO BE LET,

THE DOUBLE STORE, WITH SHOP FRONT,

Adjoining the HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Enquire of A. S. WATSON & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1868.

TO BE LET.

IN ONE OR TWO SUITES, Suitable for Offices or Residence, The entire upper Floor of the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 1577 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1868.

TO LET.

OFFICES, either furnished or unfurnished, situate on the Ground-floor in Bank Buildings, immediately opposite the New "HONGKONG HOTEL."

For particulars apply on the premises, to

EDMUND SHARP,
Solicitor.

tf 1109 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

FOR STORAGE OR TO LET.

ONE large dry Godown, situated on the *Praya*, next to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co. Apply to

L. PRICKEL & Co.,
Queen's Road, No. 43.

tf 1641 Hongkong, 29th August, 1868.

TO LET.

THE west half of the Dwelling House on *Caine Road*, known as the "Hermitage." Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1615 Hongkong, 27th August, 1868.

TO LET.

THE whole of the upper part of the house on *Pedder's Wharf*, at present occupied by the undersigned.

Possession on the 15th Proximo.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 1619 Hongkong, 26th August, 1868.

TO LET.

THE 10-Room House, "Harperville," situated immediately in rear of the *Albany*; water laid on. Cook-house and Stables detached.

Apply to

FAWCETT & Co.

tf 1215 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1868.

TO LET.

THREE Spacious GODOWNS, suitable for Sterling Dry Goods; also a Fireproof Godown, capable of containing 1000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of *Queen's Road*. Apply to

J. F. ROSE, *Secretary,*
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited.

tf 1519 Hongkong, 14th August, 1868.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at *No. 53, Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Compradore's Compts. at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in the town Boats, and to receive the same on Godowns in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st prox. Apply to

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 688 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. EMMENIJOHN and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf 802 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOUR Commodious HOUSES, situated in *Morrison Hill*, commanding a thorough View of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.

Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns.

tf 1043 Hongkong, 8th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—TO LET.

THE desirable PREMISES on the *Queen's Road*, lately in the occupation of the ASIATIC BANK.

For particulars apply to

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

tf 520 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

TO BE LET.

NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to

GAVIN THOMSON,
At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co's.

tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES on *Caritas Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2961 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.

For particulars apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2962 Hongkong, 8th September, 1867.

TO BE LET.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1068 Hongkong, 18th October, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, and strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month	½ of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months	do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.

tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1325 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

NOTICE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¾ „
Above three months, and not exceeding	6 „ 1 „
Above six months, the full annual rate.	

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¾ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „ 1 „
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 854 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding	3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 376 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1856.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1853 Hongkong, 29th September, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1853.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION, for the year ending 30th September, 1867.

Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1705 Hongkong, 9th September, 1868.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 368 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1092 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in Rates on Premium.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „ „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 883 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for FIRE INSURANCE!

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns, and their contents.	1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents.	1¼ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

For one month	¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

tf 877 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

For one month	¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding	3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 376 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $50,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1856.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1853 Hongkong, 29th September, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1853.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alex. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Henry Benham Bax, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
Benjamin Gibbs, Esq.
John Gutteridge, Esq.
G. L. Morsh Gibbs, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
A. G. Guthrie, Esq.
John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Orll, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
Sir P. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
W. Bayne Watson, Esq.
Lestock Pearce Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA, as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOTE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. SAMMING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 143 Hongkong, 31st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1863.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.

tf 1418 Hongkong, 16th June, 1867.

UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the Union of Hamburg Underwriters.

All documents to substantiate claims against these Underwriters must be certified by us, or they will not be recognised.

(Signed) ILLES & Co.

tf 1562 Amoy, 8th August, 1868.

Insurances.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1st January, 1863.)

CAPITAL,—TAELS 1,500,000, IN 1,500 SHARES, FOR TAELS 1,000 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,—TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee—
W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman*
(Messrs. TURNER and COMPANY.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. GILMAN and Co.)
E. FORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1868-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares, in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 16th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—

Hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

.....

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Janry., 1869, to 31st Decr., 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000, in 1500 shares of Tls. 1000 each; Paid-up Capital Tls. 300,000, or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares, and to proceed with the allotment.

931 Hongkong, 28th May, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ 1 do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 953 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

3m 1805 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the ports of Tamsui and Kelung, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.

DODD & Co.

15w 1775 Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ¾ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „ 1 „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

THOS. EDWARD HAWKINS
(LATE OF THE BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.)
VETERINARY SURGEON AND FARRIER.
DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

tf 1910 8th October, 1868.

PATERSON & HANDLEY.
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER and ZINC WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS.
16, *Queen's Road West.*
And ACHONG'S YARD, *Praya West.*

tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

PLATT AND NEWTON.
Successors to
WM. T. COWMAN & Co.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK,—117, FRONT STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO,—CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS. 956
6m]

L. PRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
[tf1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag]

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East & Nullah Lane.

tf 1928 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY; LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLI

Insurances.

CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

undersigned having been appointed
ents for the above Company at the
Tamsui and Kelung, are prepared to
olicies of Marine Insurance at current

DODD & Co.
775 Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

NOTICE.

YAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

following rates will be charged in future
SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
xceeding..... 1 month ½ per cent.
month, and not } 3 „ ¼ „
ding..... }
months, and not } 6 „ ½ „
ding..... }
months, the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
4 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

DS. EDWARD HAWKINS
TE OF THE BENGAL HORSE ARTILLERY.)
VETERINARY SURGEON
AND FARRIER.
DDELL STREET, HONGKONG.
19 8th October, 1868.

PATERSON & HANDLEY.
USE & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER
and
NC. WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS.
10, *Queen's Road West,*
and ACHEONG's YARD, *Praya West.*
255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

LATT AND NEWTON.
Successors to
WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
PING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
W YORK.—117, FRONT STREET.
FRANCISCO.—CALIFORNIA AND
FRONT STREETS. 056

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
IPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
2] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag1

NDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBER,
PERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East & Nullah Lane.
1823 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE.
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
NSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY,
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS).
NGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS
UPPLIED AND REFITTED
2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

OHN THOMPSON & Co.
DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS,
AND
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

ps medicine chests supplied and refitted.

TEETH EXTRACTED.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
23, *Wellington Street,* HONGKONG.
886 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

PAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND
PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been
appointed Agents for the two above-named
papers, are prepared to receive orders and
scriptions for the same.
The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per
num; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $3 per An-
m, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and
to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all
es payable in advance, and no charge is made
postage.
f 2810 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

DENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED
with despatch, and
DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT
issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street.
f 238 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
HE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to
inform the Public that his Shop had been
ablished since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and
at he has always a great quantity of Best
DAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-
sters wishing to patronise him, are request-
to apply at his Shop.
ly 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

		Consignees	Destination.
		WHAMPOA.	
		Steamers.	
str	618	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
		Sailing Vessels.	
bk	864	E. Schellhase & Co	Hamburg
bk	614	Rivero Co. Limited	River Plate
bk	568	Siemssen & Co	London
sh	500	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
bk	799	Chinese	
bk	876	Siemssen & Co	
sh	1190	Oughland & Co	New York
bk	607	Chinese	
bk	824	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
bk	338	Aug. Heard & Co.	New York
bk	700	John Burd & Co	London
bk	520	Wm. Paulau & Co	Lubeno
		MACAO.	
bk	320	Landstein & Co	
sh	455	V. Degrasse	
sh	720	John Burd & Co	London
bk	352	Rozario & Co	
bg		Order	*Uncertain*
bk	326	Order	
bk		Order	*Uncertain*
sh	800	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
bk	930	Bourjua, Huboner & Co	
sh	325	Aug. Heard & Co	
bk	297	Bourjua, Huboner & Co	
sh	720	Landstein & Co	Havana
bk	741	Order	Saigon
bk	361	Siemssen & Co	Lintin
str	189	Acheong	
str	149	Chas. Hunt & Co	
sh		Thos. Hunt & Co	
sh		Order	
		AMOY.	
		In port on 12th October, 1868.	
sch	148	Pasedag & Co	
bk	352	Boyd & Co	*Repairing*
bk	290	Boyd & Co	*Laid up*
bk	286	Dabroy & Co	
sch	126	Ellis & Co	
bk	495	H. D. Brown & Co	Bangkok
bk	300	H. D. Brown & Co	
bk	330	Boyd & Co	Singapore
bk	266	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo
bk	411	H. D. Brown & Co	
bk	492	H. D. Brown & Co	*Uncertain*
bk	233	Pasedag & Co	
bk	395	H. D. Brown & Co	
bg	192	Tait & Co	
s	690	Boyd & Co	
bk	157	H. D. Brown & Co	Singapore
bk	331	H. D. Brown & Co	Bangkok
bk	304	H. A. Peterson & Co	
bk	421	Tait & Co	Singapore
bk	297	Pasedag & Co	Macao
sh	690	Pasedag & Co	
		POOCHOW.	
		In port on 9th October, 1868.	
sh	370	Aug. Heard & Co	London
sh	618	W. R. Adamson & Co	London
bk	396	Order	*Uncertain*
bk	366	Russell & Co	*Uncertain*
sch	110	Order	Keelung
sh	896	Turner & Co	London
str	320	E. H. Howe & Co	Shanghai
str	365	E. H. Howe & Co	Hongkong
bk	946	Order	Shanghai
bk	374	Oughland & Co	New Zealand
bk	558	W. R. Adamson & Co	*Uncertain*
sh	208	Jardine, Matheson & Co	*Uncertain*
sh	444	Order	*Uncertain*
bk	361	E. H. Howe & Co	London
bk	472	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
bk	385	Gilman & Co	Liverpool
bk	183	Gilman & Co	London

Proprietor, by W. H. Bells, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG: MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1868.

Legislative Council, 3rd October.

Present:

H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The CHIEF-JUSTICE.
The COLONIAL-SECRETARY.
The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
The AUDITOR-GENERAL.
The ACTING COLONIAL-TREASURER.
Hon. H. R. GIBB.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
Hon. J. B. TAYLOR.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. J. B. TAYLOR the newly appointed non-official member, was sworn in at the meeting of the Council.

SPIRIT LICENSE BILL.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Governor said that he had several draft ordinances, or bills, to bring forward in this second session, as it might be termed. There were five in all to be laid before the Council, and the first to which he would direct attention was one recommended by the Justices of Peace, and intended to meet a want found to exist in the present Law. It was desired to give the Justices power to grant limited licenses to Hotel-keepers, Restaurant-keepers and Confectioners. At the meeting of the Justices held in November, 1867, a number of applications were made by persons keeping such places, but it was then found that according to Ordinance 11, of 1844, there was no power to grant licenses of such a character, and the matter had accordingly been referred to him; the result of which reference was the present ordinance. He thought it not a want of some standing. The ordinance was then read a first time.

NEW BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The GOVERNOR next brought forward an ordinance which he said dealt with a most difficult and intricate subject, and one that had consequently been delayed a long time in its preparation, in fact, he believed the present draft had been 7 or 8 months in hand. The ordinance was a long and very complicated one, and he accordingly had prepared it with the aid of the inspector of buildings, a sort of precis or resumé of all its provisions, so that the members of the Council could more easily grasp the proposed alteration in a condensed form. The contents of the ordinance as set forth in this epitome were classed under the following seven heads, viz:—1. The prevention of Fires; 2. The prevention of accidents from falling Buildings; 3. The explanation of various terms at present little understood; 4. The furtherance of Police surveillance; 5. The improvement of general health; 6. The prevention of disputes; 7. The abatement of certain things which are special nuisances to Europeans.

The ordinance was then read a first time.

PENSION TO MR. QUIN.

The GOVERNOR next brought forward an ordinance for granting a pension to Mr. Quin, late Superintendent of Police in this Colony. Mr. Quin, he said, was a very worthy person, who had been employed by H.M. Government for nearly 40 years though only for six in this colony. Although a most excellent man, he did not think he was adapted to the management of the police force in a place where the difficulties of such a work were fully equal to those of any other place in the world. When Mr. Quin was there some time since, he (the Governor) did not think it advisable that he should again return to the colony, and assume command of a force over which he had so little and imperfect control. He had accordingly given him a letter of recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies hoping he might obtain some other employment at home more suited to him, but up to the present time he had failed to do this. Since his arrival in England Mr. Quin had met with a very bad accident, that entirely precluded his ever resuming the position he had left here. This was another reason which had led to the present proposed action. The duties of Superintendent of police in the colony naturally required a much younger man with more mental and physical activity. Mr. Quin had always borne the very highest character for honesty and straightforwardness, and although he had been in a position where abundant opportunities were afforded for accumulating money by following another course, his character and reputation were without a suspicion. The amount now proposed $200 per annum, was not so large as he would have been entitled to had he served out the full term of service necessary to give a claim to a pension according to the laws of the colony. It was an appeal to the liberality of the colony, and he thought the colony could afford to be generous under the circumstances. He was obliged to speak very candidly on this subject, though he said far money, the services of an inefficient officer as the head of so important a service they had better pay one thousand a year. Mr. Quin's merits otherwise were great, but he had no aptitude whatever for the post which he filled here.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE said he could mention a much higher recommendation in Mr. Quin's favour than any H. E. had brought forward. Governor Sir Hercules Robinson had held Mr. Quin in the very highest esteem as an officer, and had once said that there were offers made for his services from various quarters, and it was, in fact, who should bid the highest for him. While speaking, however, in Mr. Quin's favour, he thought he should bring to notice the claims of a humbler person, but one equally deserving, and he thought in connection with this ordinance, the matter was appropriate and should form an additional section. He referred to Inspector Cronin, who had long been in the services of this colony, and to whose worth he could speak.

The GOVERNOR said that Cronin would complete his full term of service in about ten months, and he would then be entitled to a pension.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE said from what he had learned, a pension would be valueless in ten months, as he might then be in Happy Valley.

The GOVERNOR said this subject could not be entertained now, since he had the special approval of Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies for bringing this ordinance in its present form.

The ordinance was then read a first time.

EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

The GOVERNOR next brought forward an ordinance which he said was of considerable importance. It was in fact a re-enacting of the Emigration Ordinance of 1867, with some few alterations. When the ordinance of '67 was sent home, objection was taken to the form in which some of its provisions had been put forward, especially to the powers which had been given to the Colonial Surgeon. The Governor here read a despatch from the Secretary of State, in which it was pointed out that in this ordinance the Council had exceeded its power, in delegating to the Colonial Surgeon the power that was invested in the Governor and Council. This had been rectified in the present draft. He found that he himself had also made a mistake, in supposing that compliance with the instructions received would justify him in proclaiming the amended ordinance, but it appeared that it must first be approved by the Queen. He further wished to call attention to section 29 of this ordinance which was as follows:—

"XX.—It shall be lawful for the Emigration Officer at any time when he is satisfied that any Emigrant, unwilling to leave the Port has been procured by any fraud, violence, or other improper means, to land such Emigrant, and procure him a passage back to his native place, or that from which he was taken, and also to give him as compensation a sum not exceeding 50 Dollars, and also to defray the cost of his maintenance whilst awaiting a return passage, and all such expenses of return passage and compensation shall be recoverable by the Emigration Officer before any Police Magistrate, together with all legal expenses incurred, from the Emigration Passage Broker of the vessel in which such Emigrant was shipped, or intended to be shipped."

He had been somewhat puzzled how to deal with such cases and on the whole thought the above section the best solution. According to the law it was left to the discretion of the Emigration officer, and he was happy to say the one at present acting was most efficient. An appeal, however, might perhaps be given to the Governor in Council.

Mr. RENNIE asked if $50 was not too large a sum, would it not offer a premium the other way?

The GOVERNOR replied that the words were "not exceeding $50." This question was one that the present Governor of Macao had found most difficulty in settling, but he thought the provisions of the proposed ordinance were clearer than those now existing in Macao; and if we had an efficient and really good emigration officer, we could deal more quickly and more effectively with such cases than they could at Macao. A very large emigration was going on now from here to California, and heretofore he had exempted the Pacific mail steamers from complying with the provisions of the old ordinance, under the impression that all these were passengers paying their own passage, but he now found that a very large number of laborers under special contracts were being sent by those vessels to work on the railroads in the United States and he accordingly had felt it his duty to withdraw the exemption. They now came under the provisions of the ordinance, although he was informed these contracts were so much waste paper in the United States. There could not of course be the least chance of any abuse happening on the voyage over in these very fine steamers, but there might be previous abuse in improperly producing emigrants to go against their will by the brokers here, and they would be met by the clause now in question.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE said that at Macao the Governor himself now passed the emigrants, and had told him (the Chief-Justice) that he had turned back over 800, who signified their unwillingness to go, and that 23 brokers were now working on the roads in the chain gangs of Macao for attempting to force these persons away. He (the Chief-Justice) had very great respect for the emigration officer of this colony, but he thought some further precautions were desirable. He had heard that there were over 200 families in Ma-

ces now starving on account of the present regulations regarding emigration being in force.

The ordinance was thereon read a first time.

THE ESTIMATES.

The GOVERNOR next brought forward the estimates for 1869, an ordinance which he said was a very short one, but also very important as by it the Council were asked to appropriate the sum of $829,052.60 for the expenses of the ensuing year. To prevent mistakes in a matter involving reference to so many figures he had prepared the following financial statement, which members might consult before the next meeting of Council.

His EXCELLENCY then read the following memorandum, viz:—

Last August, when explaining the Estimates for 1868, which I then laid before you, I was obliged to draw your attention to the many temporary and uncertain elements then involved in the calculations affecting the Revenue side of the account. In that respect I have the satisfaction of thinking that the Revenue estimated for 1869 is one unlikely to be disturbed by similar disturbing influences, and that as ought always to be the case in framing Estimates, there is a greater probability of an excess than a deficiency in the amount of Revenue estimated. At page 3 of the Detailed Estimates which I now lay before you the Excess of the Colony's Assets over its Liabilities on the first Day of the present Year is put down as $22,851, and having gone into the calculations, I think there is little apparent room for error in that item. I may also remark that the surplus intended as such would have vanished on the first of last January after payment of all known Liabilities, including arrears due for the Military Contribution. The latter, however, can no longer be counted as part of Colony's Liabilities because all sums due on that account, even to the 30th September of this year, have been already discharged. On the other hand, amongst your Assets are necessarily included sums, which are practically unavailable, such as a large portion of the subsidiary coins, which cannot be refused at the Treasury and which, therefore, keep steadily increasing, as the accompanying Return explains. From that Return you will perceive that on the first day of this month, the Colony possessed no less than $48,182 in Copper and Bronze coinage, the greater part of which may be regarded as being at present entirely useless and as an amount which increases almost every week. Occasionally, it is decreased by arrangements with Contractors for Public Works to take a portion of their money in Copper, or by a rise in the value of the latter coinage which was lately at par, but it is sure to find its way back to the Treasury whenever it falls below par in the markets of Canton or Hongkong. It is necessary also to bear in mind that the Bronze, or mil coinage, amounts to $17,000, of which there is apparently no prospect of getting rid on any terms. This result is the more unfortunate, because these Coins have cost a considerable extra outlay, from having been coined in England instead of at the Mint of the Colony, whilst the heavy expense attending their manufacture abroad, and freight, etc., etc., from a distant country has been proportionably augmented. The available Assets of the Colony must therefore be diminished by those sums, whilst it must also be remembered that out of what might remain, if a creditor and debtor account were to be now balanced, a considerable portion would consist of arrears of Rents and Taxes, which require time to collect, and part of which it is certain could not be recovered. Thus, although in my financial statement of August last year, the Colony's Assets, on the 1st January, 1867, were stated to amount to about $24,000, yet small as that sum was, it would have been a delusion to expect to realize it in any shape. At present the Colony, independent of any subsidiary coinage, an item which exceeds $30,000, holds here in Cash $190,185, and has also a respectable Balance of about $40,000 in the hands of the Crown Agents to meet its frequent Liabilities in England, a result which in a financial point of view is highly satisfactory. Perhaps some, who remember the difficulties of the local Treasury in 1866, may hence infer that it is easy by a touch of the helm to turn the vessel of the state like other vessels from the breakers, on which a slight mistake might so easily place her,—yet, the effort may be more arduous than appears, there are so many currents which tend to drive her in the direction where she has once been steered. I can vouch for it that the production of our present financial safety and prosperity required much rigid economy and the strictest supervision, exercised even with severity, over all the departments, for the purpose of getting the colony clear of the reef of bankruptcy to which I found her drifting, and which she may be said to have touched. It is nevertheless evident that the large balance now in hand is mainly attributable to no economy possible for any Governor, but is principally the result of two new sources of Revenue, viz., the Stamp Ordinance and Fees from the Licensed Gambling-houses, which this Government established last year, in default of any better means of controlling certain dangerous classes of the community. All these causes have so changed the financial position of the Government from that in which I found it on my arrival, that although the Liabilities of those days have been discharged, and although in 1869, it is contemplated to raise by Rates for Police, Water, and Lighting, $34,000 less than the sum estimated for the current year, I am now enabled to lay before you an estimated Expenditure exceeding One Million of Dollars, with every prospect that, nevertheless, there will remain a surplus of $220,000 on the 31st December, 1869, reduced by unavailable coinage to $170,000, and liable practically to some further diminution, if this Supplementary Estimates should obtain a greater development than has been allowed for in the calculations now submitted. That is a contingency always possible, as, for example, it is not improbable that owing to original defective construction and the sinking of the earth in its neighbourhood, the necessity may arise for rebuilding the Harbour Master's Office, which is already in a dangerous state. I last year stated that the possibility of such contingencies occurring proves that this Colony, like any other large Firm of business, should always retain an easily available surplus, over and above Assets in the form of Rent and Taxes due. Such surplus should not be less than from $100,000 to $150,000. I must again impress on you that although the Estimates now before you, show a surplus probably exceeding the above sum at the end of 1869, even allowing liberally for the demands of the Supplementary Estimates, I can regard such result as merely amounting to a return to a sound financial status, such as should never be departed from, especially as amongst the Items forming the Revenue for the Plant and Machinery of the Mint. Hence, although the finances of the Colony are at last in a satisfactory state, it cannot now be said that they will not require constant care and vigilance to preserve them in that condition. Before concluding the subject of Revenue I call attention to the fact that the fees from the Licensed Gaming Houses are now withdrawn from the heading of available deposits. I lay before you the despatch of the Secretary of State authorising application of that Revenue to certain Colonial purposes—and till some means of obtaining equal control over the classes addicted to illegal Gaming with all its evil consequences to the community can be devised, it certainly seems wise to use it for the improvement of a force which in a great measure is required to repress irregularities and crime, originating in or fostered by Gambling. It is at least wise to devote it to that or other useful public objects than to throw it into the sea, or get rid of it in some more objectionable manner, on the plea that no Revenue should accrue from such a source. My creed on such matters is a very simple one. I hold that a Government is bound to do as much good and suppress as much evil as it can. I have therefore not hesitated to advance straightforward towards that object. I have never been deterred by the secondary consideration that a Revenue was unavoidably created thereby,—whether I liked or disliked that result,—nor have I been persuaded by the reasoning, if I may use such a term, of some estimable persons, who appear comparatively indifferent to the existence of a Public evil, provided their own theory, that we should leave sin and vice alone, prevails. Such persons if they pursue their argument to its legitimate conclusion, must be prepared to see our Navy and Army decimated by a disease which Legislation can mitigate, sooner than meddle officially with what they call sin in the one case, or vice in the other, and this they would serve both to mature and fructify—the pestilence to spread, and this city to be infested by illegal Gaming haunts, frequented by the criminal classes, with the usual results to society of such associations. Moreover, they seem to apply their theories to all parts of the world and to all populations alike. They would govern the Saxon race of Kent and the Chinese on the same principles, and would think it wrong to meet the exigencies of each separate community with Legislation adopted to its local requirements. I need scarcely say that no such policy has been countenanced by this Government. On the contrary, I and my Executive Council have from the first felt it a positive duty to admit the existence of the two evils alluded to, and frankly acknowledge that we could not suppress them. We felt consequently more especially bound to exert ourselves to obtain a practical control over evils which we had not the power to eradicate, and thereby at least alleviate the mischiefs inseparable from each. I am therefore gratified to report that not merely has the new system been successful in closing the old dens of iniquity, and substituting for them houses regulated by strict Government surveillance, but also that there is strong reason to infer, contrary to the prophecies not unanimously indulged in at first, that the system has resulted beneficially on the parties more immediately reached by it. Thus, contrary to general expectation, and far exceeding any hope of my own, you will find from the Return which I now lay before you, that the crime which seemed most likely to have increased is that which has most diminished, namely, Larceny amongst servants. During the first quarter following the opening of the Licensed Houses the number of those cases brought before the Police Magistrates averaged the same as in the preceding three years, viz., about 80, whereas during the first quarter of this year they had diminished 50 per cent. and during the second quarter 75 per cent. Recently all Foreigners have been excluded from the Licensed Houses, because the argument that licensing a few houses had been found essential to obtain control for Police purposes over a vice amongst the Chinese—which after the most vigorous efforts the executive could not suppress—is not applicable to Foreigners, and therefore affords no justification for permitting them to use the Licensed Houses, because it is not Foreigners who constitute the criminal classes of the Colony. There is no risk therefore of Gambling establishments leading to the establishment of illegal haunts where Burglaries and Robberies may be planned by those who meet in such places in defiance of the Law. I must add that, although it is true the Houses were originally licensed without any intention of encouraging Foreigners to go there, I am, nevertheless, now surprised that it did not sooner occur to me to rid the licensing system of this its least defensible feature, and it appears strange that no one else, so far as I am aware, made the suggestion earlier. When I had once become convinced of the propriety and saw the possibility of excluding Foreigners, I was quite prepared to make the most liberal abatement to the Licensees of the fees which they were then paying, viz: $19,000 per month. I would willingly have reduced them to $10,000 or $8,000, or to *any other* amount which might be proved necessary to compensate them for the loss entailed by the exclusion of Foreigners. But then, however, the close of the first year of the operations of the Licensees was approaching, and some disputes unexpectedly arose between them and their agents when settling accounts, which led to the discovery that, so far from losing as they had endeavoured to prove they had, through the many reductions which I had made in their fees, they had been gainers during the past year to an extent beyond the legislative amount which the exigencies of the system justified. At the same time, offers were made to Government to take up the business by men of equal capital, and one offer based on most excellent security, and with the understanding that Foreigners were to be excluded, amounted to $240,000 per annum. Nevertheless the experience acquired by the old Licensees, their readiness to expend money in detecting reputed convicts, and the effective assistance

which they had given the Police g[illegible] made me unwilling to change them for [illegible] less experienced. The old Licensees, if [illegible] continue the business, but instead of [illegible] duced fee of $10,000 per month they pay [illegible] $18,000. Thus one more is added to the [illegible] rous list of unexpected and [illegible] results, which the working of the [illegible] has developed. In fact my own despo[illegible] the subject are throughout filled with [illegible] reversals of previous calculations, and [illegible] I am now about to add one more to t[illegible] when I express the opinion that, if F[illegible] be excluded, as under any circumstan[illegible] be the case, the fee of $18,000 per month [illegible] leave the Licensees a sufficient profit [illegible] them as careful as is requisite [illegible] it by attention to the Government R[illegible] tions. These explanations, which more [illegible] a special interest of their own, have [illegible] necessary, because the Council show[illegible] why the License Fees for the Estimat[illegible] ensuing year are not computed on the [illegible] so high a figure as they now reach [illegible] On the contrary the Estimate of the [illegible] for 1869, has been left by one at [illegible] per annum, being the amount compu[illegible] the calculations were entered into seve[illegible] back. At present the probability is [illegible] amount named will be exceeded, but to [illegible] tainty attending the subject is too [illegible] justify an alteration of the original [illegible] Whether I myself, or the Coun[illegible] portion of the community approve or [illegible] the receipt of any income from such [illegible] the fact that it has nevertheless irre[illegible] thrust itself into and may for a [illegible] constitute part of your annual Re[illegible] a better system be devised to ac[illegible] equally useful results, entitles the C[illegible] the fullest details connected [illegible] Such a Revenue, therefore, is a ne[illegible] item in your financial calculations. [illegible] because it exists, and therefore must [illegible] with in some way, but it does not follow [illegible] you must deal with it, or because it ex[illegible] your object has been to create such a [illegible] That is a common misapprehensi[illegible] purpose of myself and my Council, [illegible] have no logical force till it be shown [illegible] object could be equally well accomplis[illegible] some other way unpodictive of Revenu[illegible] which were acquainted, and which we [illegible] adopt. It probably answers however the [illegible] of those whose the argument, and who m[illegible] well that most people take on trouble [illegible] the tedious details of a complicated [illegible] but as a general rule accept the popular [illegible] that all who adopt a policy which are th[illegible] venue do so for the sake of that Revenu[illegible] an inference holds good in most cases [illegible] money is the most general object of me[illegible] suits, but in what way such a theory [illegible] applicable to myself or my Counc[illegible] shown. To make the argument conclu[illegible] should be proved interested in drawi[illegible] venue from Gambling Licenses, whe[illegible] of us can have the slightest possible in[illegible] the matter beyond our desire in the disch[illegible] duty to the Public to choose the least [illegible] able evil, whilst personally I prefer to [illegible] increased taxation whatever addition I [illegible] may be wanted for purposes that cannot [illegible] persed with. I have only to add before [illegible] this subject that current fears as to the [illegible] tion of large sums from regular com[illegible] either losses or gains at the new play ho[illegible] little or no real foundation. The prob[illegible] that in former times there was quite [illegible] play as at present, whilst whatever ha[illegible] fits now they are acquired by men [illegible] engaged in general trade, and are only [illegible] added to their commercial capital. The [illegible] to the Colony are also destined to aid rat[illegible] impede progress unless they be wan[illegible] pended. The other new Branch of Reve[illegible] that derived from Stamps, has been [illegible] at $100,000, but I apprehend that the [illegible] from this source may fall short of e[illegible] limited amount. The Return put [illegible] the table shows that the attention [illegible] the recent Ordinance No. 7 of this y[illegible] hitherto not materially affected [illegible] Stamps, but the general stagnation of [illegible] obviously an unfavourable effect [illegible] derived from the number and am[illegible] ness transactions. As, however, the [illegible] appears to work at present with as li[illegible] venience to the commercial commun[illegible]

sooner than meddle officially with what they call sin in the one case, or vice in the other, and thus they would leave both to mature and fructify—the pestilence to spread, and this city to be infested by illegal Gaming haunts, frequented by the criminal classes, with the usual results to society of such assemblages. Moreover, they seem to apply their theories to all parts of the world and to all populations alike. They would system the baton race of Kent and the Chinese on the same principles, and would think it wrong to meet the exigencies of each separate community with legislation adapted to its local requirements. I need scarcely say that such policy has been countenanced by this Government. On the contrary, I and my Executive Council have from the first felt it a positive duty to admit the existence of the evils alluded to, and frankly acknowledge that we could not suppress them. We felt consequently more especially bound to exert ourselves to obtain a practical control over evils which we had not the power to eradicate, and thereby at least alleviate the mischiefs inseparable from each. I am therefore gratified to report that not merely has the new system been successful in closing the old dens of iniquity, and substituting for them houses regulated by strict Government surveillance, but also that there is strong reason to infer, contrary to the prophecies not unnaturally indulged in at first, that the system has resulted beneficially on the parties more immediately reached by it. This, contrary to general expectation, and far consuming any hope of my own, you will find from the Return which I now lay before you, that the crime which seemed most likely to have increased is that which has most diminished, namely, Larceny amongst servants. During the first quarter following the opening of the Licensed Houses the number of these cases brought before the Police Magistrates averaged the same as in the preceding three years, viz., about 80, whereas during the first quarter of this year they had diminished 50 per cent. and during the second quarter 75 per cent. Recently all Foreigners have been excluded from the Licensed Houses, because the argument that licensing a few houses had been found essential to obtain control for Police purposes over a vice amongst the Chinese—which after the most vigorous efforts the executive could not suppress—is not applicable to Foreigners, and therefore affords no justification for permitting them to use the Licensed Houses, because it is not Foreigners who constitute the criminal classes of the Colony. There is no risk therefore of Gambling tendencies leading to the establishment of illegal haunts where Burglaries and Robberies may be planned by those who meet in such places in defiance of the Law. I must add that, although it is true the Houses were originally licensed without any intention of encouraging Foreigners to go there, I am, nevertheless, now surprised that it did not sooner occur to me to rid the licensing system of this its least defensible feature, and it appears strange that no one else, so far as I am aware, made the suggestion earlier. When I had once become convinced of the propriety and saw the possibility of excluding Foreigners, I was quite prepared to make the most liberal abatement to the Licensees of the fees which they were then paying, viz: $13,000 per month. I would willingly have reduced them to $10,000 or $8,000, or to *any other* amount which might be proved necessary to compensate them for the loss entailed by the exclusion of Foreigners. Just then, however, the close of the first year of the operations of the Licensees was approaching, and some disputes unexpectedly arose between them and their agents when settling accounts, which led to the discovery that, so far from losing as they had endeavoured to prove they had, through the many reductions which I had made in their fees, they had been gainers during the past year to an extent beyond the legitimate amount which the exigencies of the system justified. At the same time, offers were made to Government to take up the business by men of equal capital, and one offer based on most excellent security, and with the understanding that Foreigners were to be excluded, amounted to $240,000 per annum. Nevertheless the experience acquired by the old Licensees, their readiness to expend money in detecting returned convicts, and the effective assistance

which they had given the Police generally, made me unwilling to change them for parties less experienced. The old Licensees, therefore, continue the business, but instead of at a reduced fee of $10,000 per month they pay a fee of $18,000. Thus one more is added to the numerous list of unexpected and improbable results, which the working of the experiment has developed. In fact my own despatches on the subject are throughout filled with similar reversals of previous calculations, and perhaps I am now about to add one more to the series, when I express the opinion that, if Foreigners be excluded, as under any circumstances must be the case, the fee of $18,000 per month will not leave the Licensees a sufficient profit to make them as careful as is requisite to retain it by attention to the Government Regulations. These explanations, which moreover have a special interest of their own, have become necessary, because the Council should know why the License Fees for the Estimates of the ensuing year are not computed on the basis of so high a figure as they now reach monthly. On the contrary the Estimate of the receipts for 1869, has been left by me at $156,000 per annum, being the amount computed when the calculations were entered into several weeks back. At present the probability is that the amount named will be exceeded, but the uncertainty attending the subject is too great to justify an alteration of the original Estimate. Whether I myself, or the Council, or a portion of the community approve or object to the receipt of any income from such a source, the fact that it has nevertheless irrepressibly thrust itself into and may for some time constitute part of your annual Revenue till a better system be devised to accomplish equally useful results, entitles the Council to the fullest details connected with it. Such a Revenue, therefore, is a necessary item in your financial calculations, simply because it exists, and therefore must be dealt with in some way, but it does not follow because you must deal with it, or because it exists, that your object has been to create such a Revenue. That is a common misrepresentation of the purpose of myself and my Council, but it can have no logical force till it be shown that our object could be equally well accomplished in some other way unproductive of Revenue, with which we are acquainted, and which we refuse to adopt. It probably answers however the purpose of those who use the argument, and who know very well that most people take no trouble to master the tedious details of a complicated question, but as a general rule accept the popular theory, that all who adopt a policy which creates a Revenue do so for the sake of that Revenue. Such an inference holds good in most cases, because money is the most general object of men's pursuits, but in what way such a theory can be applicable to myself or my Council is not shown. To make the argument conclusive, we should be proved interested in drawing a Revenue from Gambling Licensees, whereas none of us can have the slightest possible interest in the matter beyond our desire in the discharge of a duty to the Public to choose the least objectionable evil, whilst personally I prefer to raise by increased taxation whatever additional Revenue may be wanted for purposes that cannot be dispensed with. I have only to add before quitting this subject that current ideas as to the abstraction of large sums from regular commerce by either losses or gains at the new play Houses have little or no real foundation. The probability is that in former times there was quite as much play as at present, whilst whatever be the profits now they are acquired by men of substance engaged in general trade, and are only so much added to their commercial capital. The Fees paid to the Colony are also declared to aid rather than impede progress unless they be unwisely expended. The other new Branch of Revenue, viz., that derived from Stamps, has been estimated at $100,000, but I apprehend that the receipts from this source may fall short of even that limited amount. The Return which I lay on the table shews that the alterations effected by the recent Ordinance No. 7 of this year, have hitherto not materially affected receipts from Stamps, but the general stagnation of trade has obviously an unfavourable effect on Revenue derived from the number and amount of business transactions. As, however, the Ordinance appears to work at present with as little inconvenience to the commercial community as can

be expected from a Law imposing a new tax, I am unwilling to expand its operation so long as the finances of the colony do not require an aid more imperatively than at present. I shall not detain you longer with details affecting the Revenue side of the proposed Estimates except by calling attention to a slight diminution in the receipts expected from the Harbor Department. This arises from the lower scale of fees exacted now under the Harbor Ordinance of 1866, and not from any expected decrease in the number of Vessels frequenting the Port. It never has been the desire of Government to make a surplus Revenue from that source, and the success of the Ordinance in removing from the Colony the most dangerous characters and Pirates, permits now some relaxation of the restrictions hitherto maintained over the movements of Native Craft in the waters of the Colony. Turning now to the expenditure side you will find that notwithstanding the efficiency of every department is provided for more effectually in the estimates before you than had ever before been contemplated, there would appear to be a decrease on your estimated expenditure, $828,000 for 1869, as compared with that originally proposed for this year, viz. $894,000. On public works and buildings it is proposed to expend no less than $155,500 as compared with $65,590, which H.M.'s Government finally sanctioned for the current year, which latter amount, however, will probably be exceeded. The expenditure on roads, streets and bridges, however, is diminished from $105,000, to $69,000, but includes once more $23,000 for the Road to the Gap, which has already appeared more than once on your Estimates, but never been carried through, owing to want of funds available at the time. A similar observation applies to the proposed reclamation of ground near Bowrington, for which the same vote is proposed as in former years, viz., $10,000. It would however be most inconvenient, if I were to attempt to explain now every item of expenditure. It is very desirable you should have the fullest explanations on each, but the details could not be compressed within the reasonable limits of an address such as this. I invite attention, however, to some entirely new items, such as that of $15,000 for good conduct pay and special services of the Police. Till my efforts to obtain a superior class of European Police shall be more successful than hitherto, I object to an indiscriminate raising to the salaries of the different classes, though as you will perceive, a considerable addition has been made in that way also. I prefer holding out special inducements for learning Chinese, and rewards for such services as may exhibit unusual intelligence and activity. The Government has at least learned by the experiment recently instituted that the magnitude of the sums at the disposal of the gamblers would render a contest with them hopeless on the part of the Government for prevention of Police corruption by the mere raising of salaries. It would probably only lead with men of that class to the acceptance of bribes in addition to increased salaries. Therefore, the present system which entirely removes the possibility of such corruption as once prevailed, seems preferable. The Item of $2,000 for the Fire Brigade is also new, but will not nearly cover the outlay for that body, because much of the heaviest and most necessary expenditure, such as that for Fire Engines, will have to be defrayed this year, and must therefore be provided for in the Supplementary Estimates. There is also an Item of $40,000 for the expenses of construction and maintenance during 1869, of a Colonial Steamer and a Steam Launch. As you are aware the duty of visiting the various out-stations of the Harbor Master round the Island has been hitherto discharged by means of a Junk fitted for the purpose. Her want of speed and seaworthiness greatly impaired the effective character of her services, and has been a serious drawback to the working of the Coasts and Harbor Ordinance. Above all there is no doubt that a Vessel of that class was very unsuitable to the position of the Colony. Her retention therefore so long in the service was only justified by the consideration that the duty could not be deferred, but had to be carried out in a sure way, and as the Colony was unable at the time to afford a more suitable Vessel, there was no option in the matter. At present the Government can provide a suitable Vessel without being guilty of any undue extravagance, whilst the recent movements of Foreign vessels round the Island, and the erection of a cordon of Customs' stations round the Colony, are additional reasons why a less discreditable Vessel should be procured without delay. The expediency of doing so was considered by myself and the Executive Council, and appeared to me sufficiently obvious and urgent to justify me in ordering an appropriate vessel to be constructed. So far there was no probability of there being any difference of opinion—but when at a second meeting of the Executive Council it was urged on me that unless such vessel was fitted with steam engines she would not be suitable to the wants of the colony, I felt that the additional annual cost entailed by the pay and maintenance of an engineer, expenditure of coals, &c., could only be justified by the previous sanction of this Council. Therefore, if you agree with the members of the Executive Council, you will pass the vote, whilst, if you differ from them, you can reduce it to such an amount as will leave you with a very desirable but less effective substitute for the vessel which you now possess, and which doubtless none of you wish to retain. Provision has also been made for an Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol, as I cannot but look forward with much anxiety to the consequences of the resignation, or even absence on leave, of the present very efficient Superintendent, whilst I am also of opinion, an opinion strengthened by recent occurrences, that independent of such contingencies, one man cannot suffice for the maintenance and control of the discipline and economy of so extensive and troublesome an establishment. It is scarcely fair to expect it, and probably you will think with me that the Public interests require an Assistant from Europe, of such experience and position as may qualify him hereafter for the duties which on the whole, are now so ably discharged by Mr. Douglas. An additional Master is also needed for the Central School, an Institution now fulfilling all the purposes which could reasonably have been expected from it; whilst the daily attendance there is such as renders it altogether hopeless that two European Masters can adequately discharge all the duties which they are obliged to undertake. With these observations I leave the Estimates for 1869 in your hands. I am quite aware that the manner in which they are drawn up, in conformity with instructions of H. M. Treasury, is not of a very simple or intelligible nature. On the contrary, I have always observed that the present form leads to very erroneous comments and conclusions. I need not, however, remind you that it is your privilege, I might almost say your duty, to obtain the fullest explanation on every matter connected with the disposal of the Public funds.

The ordinance was then read a first time.

Mr. Gran said he would like to mention a word in connection with this subject about the new City Hall. The building was now reaching completion, but he was sorry to say they found their funds exhausted, and it was feared there would not be sufficient money to furnish and fit the building when it was completed. He thought an appropriation of some nature on the estimates to this object was one that would be approved of by the public.

The GOVERNOR asked Mr. Gibb if he had subscribed to the undertaking? He replied that he had. The Governor continued that he not only was aware there had been some correspondence on this subject, but he had originated it himself. He had told Mr. Rennie, whom he knew was interested, and had been most energetic in forwarding the completion of the City Hall, that he should be glad, if they would make out the best case they could and present it to him. A valuable library and museum he thought was most desirable, if they had the proper rooms for it, but his experience in such enterprises, and he had been connected with the establishment of more than one, was that preparing the fittings was very expensive, and required a considerable deal of time. He thought they ought at once to appoint a curator, who could now be receiving specimens. They ought also to have a librarian appointed at once. One individual might do all this duty.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that he believe

ed the Morrison Library was to be given to the City Hall, and that would form a nucleus.

The GOVERNOR said he thought it very likely there would be a surplus in the Colonial Treasury, and as these two were public objects to which he thought public money could rightly be given if free access to both was promised to the Public. Therefore, if the members of Council were unanimous on the subject, he would be prepared to introduce an item on the Estimates for a grant of £5,000 for the necessary fittings, and a salary of $1,200 per annum for the Curator and Librarian.

Mr. GIBB said, that they wanted the assurance now that they would have the money, otherwise the opening of the building would be delayed very much. If they knew that the money would be appropriated it would be sufficient for the present.

The GOVERNOR said very well, if the Council would give him to understand that they wished it, he would have an appropriation for this purpose inserted in the estimates. The members having given their assent the Governor said he would insert a grant of the amount above named.

Mr. KESWICK said there was another institution deserving of some notice, that was the Sailors' House, and he now referred more particularly to an exemption from the police and lighting rates.

After some discussion as to whether this were a charitable institution or not, and the ground on which it should be exempted,

The GOVERNOR said he thought the best way to do would be to appeal in the usual way, and in accordance with the ordinance, to the judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court, and if it was found that he could not afford the desired relief, the matter might then be brought before him as Governor.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

Appropriation for 1869.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to apply a Sum not exceeding Eight hundred and Thirty-seven thousand Dollars to the Public Service of the Year 1869.

Whereas the Expenditure required for the Service of this Colony for the Year 1869, has been estimated at the Sum of Eight hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-four Dollars and Sixty Cents: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. A Sum not exceeding Eight hundred and Thirty-seven thousand Dollars shall be, and the same is hereby charged upon the Revenue of this Colony for the Service of the Year 1869, and the Sum so charged shall be expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say—

	$ c.
Civil Establishments.—	
Governor,	480.00
Colonial Secretary,	15,772.00
Colonial Treasurer,	8,216.00
Auditor General,	11,247.00
Clerk of Councils,	100.00
Surveyor General,	19,696.00
Postmaster General,	34,365.00
Registrar General,	8,124.00
Harbour Master and Emigration officer,	26,141.60
Collector of Stamp Revenue,	4,000.00
Judicial Establishments,	9,323.00
Registrar Companies,	217.00
Ecclesiastical Establishment,	1,134.00
Educational do.,	13,192.00
Medical do.,	21,602.00
Police Magistrates,	6,844.00
Police,	183,460.00
Gaols,	42,176.00
Fire Brigade,	7,000.00
Charitable Allowances,	500.00
Transport,	8,000.00
Works and Buildings,	100,000.00
Roads, Streets, and Bridges,	66,000.00
Miscellaneous Services,	27,700.00
Purchasing Lands,	10,000.00
Special Expenses,	45,000.00
Military Contribution,	94,200.00
Total,	$836,524.60

Criminal Statistics.

Appendix C, showing Comparative Quarterly Returns of Number of Cases of Larceny by Servants, from 1866 to 1868.

GAMBLING UNLICENSED PREVIOUS TO 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Convicted	70	52	66
Discharged	16	17	21
TOTAL	86	75	87

GAMBLING LICENSED SUBSEQUENT TO 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

	5th September to 31st March, 1868.	1st January to 31st March 1868.	1st April to 30th June, 1868.
Convicted	67	27	14
Discharged	15	13	7
TOTAL	82	40	21

J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Legislative Council, 13th October.

Present:

H. E. The GOVERNOR.
The COLONIAL-SECRETARY.
The ACTING COLONIAL-TREASURER.
The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
The AUDITOR-GENERAL.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
Hon. R. B. GIBB.
Hon. J. B. TAYLOR.

A very unusual number of prominent citizens were present, more than filling all the available seats set apart for the public. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed.

SPIRIT LICENCES.

The GOVERNOR said that he had explained on the occasion of this Ordinance being first introduced, that it had been brought forward, on the suggestion of the Justices of Peace, inasmuch as the present law was considered somewhat too stringent, and did not give room for the issuing of a licence unless the person applying established a public-house. This was objectionable in many localities, and the Ordinance now before the Council would give power to the Justices to grant different descriptions of licences to Publicans, Restaurateurs, &c. The Ordinance was so obviously wanted that there could be no objection, he was sure, on the part of the Council. The Chairman of the Licensing Justices had of course been consulted in the framing of the Act. If there was therefore no objection proposed, he would suggest the Ordinance be read a second time and passed. The Ordinance was accordingly passed.

NEW BUILDING ORDINANCE.

The GOVERNOR said that the Ordinance that was next in order for their consideration was framed for the consolidation of the old law, and practices now in force, as also to define some of the new provisions necessary to be made. He was sure there was no subject to which more importance could be attached, whether viewed in a pecuniary light, or as regarded risk of fire or life. The whole community were deeply and naturally interested in it, and therefore great care had been taken by the Attorney-General, aided by the Surveyor-General and assistant surveyor-General in the drafting of the Bill. He himself was scarcely acquainted with all the provisions of the Ordinance, and was sorry that some misunderstanding had arisen as to the real meaning of the Government in the proposed legislation, and of several clauses of the ordinance. It was most desirable that the present Ordinance should be a complete one, consolidating in fact the entire rules for the guidance of builders, and not making it necessary as the Council might otherwise be compelled to do hereafter, to be passing unendsl Ordinances, if this one were not complete. There were not so many really new provisions in the Bill as was generally supposed. For instance, it was a general opinion that the Ordinance required the walls of houses to be built much thicker than at present, whereas no plans deposited for a long period in the surveyor-General's office were sanctioned unless with the walls in accordance with the proposed Ordinance, although not yet in force. That the walls of houses should be sufficiently strong was a provision in the Ordinance, which was framed with a view more than anything for the safe construction of Chinese houses. Many accidents had happened in Chinese houses; for instance, one house on the opposite side of the harbour had fallen in on three separate occasions, and nine lives had been lost thereby; therefore the common supposition of these provisions of the Ordinance not being needed was unfounded. The Ordinance in itself however required so much consideration at the hands of the Council, that he did not consider it could be fully discussed and maturely considered at one or even several sittings. However, there was one opinion he would like to disabuse the public mind of, and that was that the Ordinance throw on the Governor too much, in fact, the whole control over the buildings of houses in the colony. This idea, it seemed to him, had arisen solely because the name of the Governor appeared often in the bill. He must say that he certainly declined to take upon himself, although he had some considerable capacity for work, the actual carrying out such details as the public seemed to suppose would devolve on him in working of an Ordinance as this. If the Council would observe in the last clause but one, it was mentioned that the Governor could delegate his power to the Surveyor-General or the Assistant Surveyor-General, or another person, whereas in the former Act it was distinctly laid down that the Surveyor-General should do so and so, entirely excluding the highest executive power. His attention was drawn to this, and he certainly thought it desirable for the sake of the public that he should have the selection of the officer best qualified to carry out the details of the work. There was another supposition, viz., that the new Ordinance alters the tickets of walls, &c., but that was not so, the new enactment would only consolidate present practice, and would not change the existing state of affairs in the Colony. It must not be supposed that a Bill so strict as the Metropolitan Building Act was intended to be brought in, nor were people here, as in London, obliged to see and run to a District Surveyor on every little thing. The Ordinance was not so stringent in many ways as the Metropolitan Act. For instance, the Home Act declared it necessary that there should be a clear space of one hundred feet in every lot, whereas this present ordinance only required thirty, and the necessity of having some ventilation among the closely populated Chinese was, as a sanitary measure, apparent to every one. It was however a too complicated a matter to do through at one sitting. He must, however, say that the gentlemen who had drawn out the bill, had spent much time and labour over it. There were very many points which required more discussion, but at present there was no sufficient opportunity or time. He would therefore suggest that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the provisions of the Bill, of which commission he believed the Colonial-Secretary would be the proper person to be president. The commission might include the Surveyor-General and assistant Surveyor-General, and when their report was received, there would be time enough for a second reading of the Bill. He did not see himself how the Ordinance could be dealt with in any other way, besides, it would save the Council the labour of going through the Bill clause by clause. The members of the commission would be grateful to the Council hereafter, but he thought it best to intimate that the commission would probably have upon it the non-official members of Council, two or three official members, and added to this, the Surveyor-General and Mr. Clark. This would make a very strong commission, and they would be able to deal with the subject in a most exhaustive manner. There was no hurry for this Ordinance constituting force for by a sort of side wind as it were the more important provisions of the ordinance were already in operation. The advantage of having such a commission had already been seen and felt in a very extensive Ordinance which the council had passed last year, the Contagious Disease Ordinance, one which was working at present most successfully. By a commission it could be gone into clause by clause. Was there any objection to the proposed course?

Mr. GIBB said he considered it the very best course that could possibly be adopted. The

Bill was accordingly not proceeded w
Excellency promising to refer it to
committee, to be reported upon.

PENSION FOR MR. QUIN.

The GOVERNOR said in referenc
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either make it worth while for Mr.
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EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

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of redress on a point, where no such
had before been given. He was happy
that he had received despatches from
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and he had no doubt but that in a short
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as much purity as from any British port.
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provision in the Ordinance, which was framed with a view more than anything for the safe construction of Chinese houses. Many accidents had happened in Chinese houses; for instance, one house on the opposite side of the harbour had fallen in on three separate occasions, and nine lives had been lost thereby; therefore the common supposition of these provisions of the Ordinance not being needed was unfounded. The Ordinance in itself however required so much consideration at the hands of the Council, that he did not consider it could be fully discussed and maturely considered at one or even several sittings. However, there was one opinion he would like to disabuse the public mind of, and that was that the Ordinance threw on the Governor too much, in fact, the absolute control over the buildings of houses in the colony. This idea, it seemed to him, had arisen solely because the name of the Governor appeared often in the bill. He must say that he certainly declined to take upon himself, although he had some considerable capacity for work, the actual carrying out such details as the public seemed to suppose would devolve on him in working of an Ordinance as this. If the Council would observe in the last clause but one, it was mentioned that the Governor could delegate his power to the Surveyor-General or the Assistant Surveyor-General, or another person, whereas in the former Act it was distinctly laid down that the Surveyor-General should do so and so, entirely excluding the highest executive power. His attention was drawn to this, and he certainly thought it desirable for the sake of the public that he should have the selection of the officer best qualified to carry out the details of the work. There was another supposition, viz., that the new Ordinance alters the thickness of walls, &c., but that was not so, the new enactment would only consolidate present practice, and would not change the existing state of affairs in the Colony. It must not be supposed that a Bill as strict as the Metropolitan Building Act was intended to be brought in, nor were people here, as in London, obliged to fee and run to a District Surveyor on every little thing. The Ordinance was not so stringent in many ways as the Metropolitan Act. For instance, the Home Act declared it necessary that there should be a clear space of one hundred feet in every lot, whereas this present ordinance only required thirty; and the necessity of having some ventilation among the closely populated Chinese was, as a sanitary measure, apparent to every one. It was however a too complicated a matter to go through at one sitting. He must, however, say that the gentlemen who had drawn out the bill, had spent much time and labour over it. There were very many points which required more discussion, but at present there was no sufficient opportunity or time. He would therefore suggest that a commission should be appointed to enquire into the provisions of the Bill, of which commission he believed the Colonial-Secretary would be the proper person to be president. The commission might include the Surveyor-General and assistant Surveyor-General, and when their report was received, there would be time enough for a second reading of the Bill. He did not see himself how the Ordinance could be dealt with in any other way, besides, it would save the Council the labour of going through the Bill clause by clause. The members of the commission would be pointed out to the Council hereafter, but he thought it best to intimate that the commission would probably have upon it the non-official members of Council, two or three official members, and added to this, the Surveyor-General and Mr. Clark. This would make a very strong commission, and they would be able to deal with the subject in a most exhaustive manner. There was no hurry for this Ordinance coming into force, for by a sort of side wind as it were the more important provisions of the ordinance were already in operation. The advantage of having such a commission had already been seen and felt in a very extensive Ordinance which the council had passed last year, the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, one which was working at present most successfully. By a commission it could be gone into clause by clause. Was there any objection to the proposed course?

Mr. GRIFFITH said he considered it the very best course that could possibly be adopted. The

Bill was accordingly not proceeded with. His Excellency promising to refer it to a select committee, to be reported upon.

PENSION FOR MR. QUIN.

The GOVERNOR said in reference to the above special Ordinance that, on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill he had given the principal reasons why it would be advisable to pass the Ordinance. The Secretary of State had also sanctioned granting the pension. In the first draft of the Ordinance he had not discovered till lately that the Attorney-General had described Mr. Quin as "late Superintendent of Police," but this was incorrect, and the Council must recollect that Mr. Quin was at the present moment the Superintendent of Police, of this colony, and if the Ordinance were not passed it would be quite competent for him to return and take up his quarters here again. It must not be supposed that a pension was being granted to a man whom they had got rid of, but nevertheless, it was a matter of policy that Mr. Quin should not return as Superintendent of Police. They must adopt one or other of two courses, they must either make it worth while for Mr. Quin to withdraw, or they must say to him that he is incompetent and must therefore quit. But this latter course would not do, nor was it at any time the system of the British Government to tell an officer to quit his office, and say "we can do nothing for you." The Government could not act in that manner, especially when he had been done duty for five years. Government service had a preference over other professions, so to speak, from its security and the great of pensions. It would be a dangerous precedent for the executive to say to a good man, although not fit for the position, we can do nothing for you. There seemed to him to be only one course open to the Council. If the present Ordinance was not agreed to, he would like to know what other course could be proposed. Mr. Quin was a Colonial officer, and had accepted service under the Colonial Government, and was at the present moment one Superintendent of Police, paid by the colony, though it was not deemed advisable for him to be retained. The colony had on a former occasion exercised its liberality in voting a pension to a bishop, who had never been in Government service and that with the consent, and though pressure of the non-official members. The Colonial office had declined at first to accede to this. Yet here was an officer, whose service extended over five years. If any member of the Council had a better alternative, he should be glad to hear it, and have it discussed, but he objected to unreasoning opposition.

There being no amendment, the Ordinance was read a second time, and passed.

EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

On the second reading of this Ordinance,

The GOVERNOR remarked that the next ordinance was one that had been sent back from the Colonial-office, as he had previously explained—and this occasion had been taken advantage of to introduce some new provisions. The objections taken by H. M.'s Government had been chiefly of a formal nature. The only clauses which drew forth remarks at the last meeting were Nos. 17, 18, and 19. At that meeting objection was taken to the large powers given to the Emigration officer as to awarding compensation to Emigrants improperly obtained by fraud, but on consideration he thought that it would be necessary, to put confidence in the Emigration Officer, as he was entrusted with extensive powers. In the case of a man being kidnapped, and the fact of his being obtained by fraud being discovered, he did not think it enough to say "send him back." He should be treated differently, and was entitled to some compensation for the ill-treatment which he might have received, and the fraud that had been practised upon him. He did not think any sufficient prospect of reward was held out thereby to induce these men to trump up false cases for the purpose of getting money. The clause was an entirely new enactment to grant powers of redress on a point, where no such power had before been given. He was happy to say that he had received despatches from the Governor of Macao, wherein it was stated that the same principle would be carried out there, and he had no doubt but that in a short time emigration would be conducted from Macao with as much parity as from any British port. With regard to the 19th clause, respecting the punishment for kidnapping, he did not wish to introduce a new principle, but to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance in as simple a way as possible. Legislation on this subject was most important, and though he was pleased that the petition of some members of the Legislative Council, for a total abolishment of Emigration, did not receive the consent of the Secretary of State, because he did not think it right to stop a man from freely emigrating, yet at the same time he would be most anxious to remove any stain which might be attached to the system of Emigration. On the suggestion of the Auditor-General the ordinance was Ordered to be read clause by clause.

At Clause 7 Mr. TAYLOR said he did not see that any provision was made for the admission of the public into the Depôts ordered to be erected for the Emigrants.

The GOVERNOR replied that that would be a subject which would be provided for in the orders attached to the Ordinance. There were two things to be brought forward, viz., the Ordinance, and the Rules and Regulations under the Ordinance.

Mr. TAYLOR then enquired where the depôts were to be.

The GOVERNOR replied that as soon as a vessel was chartered a depôt for the reception of her Emigrants would be erected by the charterer subject to the approval of the Emigration Officer.

After some further discussion there was added to clause 7 the words "and the public shall have ingress and egress from the same between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening."

The GOVERNOR then remarked with reference to clause 9 that a great advantage had been gained in the regulation touching the fees of the Medical Officer. Formerly that officer was fed by a rather objectionable system, viz., a fee of $1 per head for every emigrant past by him, not that that he believed a professional man would do his duty properly even under these circumstances. Now the medical officer would received a salary of $2000, in lieu of all fees, and was thus enabled to reject or pass the emigrants as he pleased without invidious comment. The Ordinance in clause 10, provided for an inspection on board and one on shore not always necessary, as perhaps in the case of the Pacific Mail steamers, and hence the word, to the effect that the double inspection might with the governor's sanction be omitted, had been inserted.

The COLONIAL-SECRETARY observed that it was most important that no emigrant should go on board even a Pacific Mail steamer with a disease, where there were six or seven hundred men on a voyage for thirty days.

The GOVERNOR did not think that such a power as that of permitting only one inspection would be abused in a British Colony. Looking at the accommodation on board the Pacific Mail steamers, it would be desirable to have the dispensing power.

The AUDITOR GENERAL observed that he considered it advisable that the Governor should have this dispensing power granted, as the single medical examination could be made either on shore or on board.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked that if three days were allowed between the inspection and embarkation he would be satisfied.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked what was meant by the term emigrant. How was it to be defined? Suppose a trader here wanted to go to California would he have to be detained in a depôt for three days (a laugh).

The GOVERNOR said such a one would not be an emigrant, but nevertheless it was laid down in the Chinese Passenger Act that a native going a passage of over seven days was liable to inspection. It did not follow however that because the term emigrant is referred to a lawyer, it must always be interpreted absurdly. Probably an emigrant would be allowed to mean an emigrant (laughter).

Clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16, and 17 were then read without comment.

On clause 18, the COLONIAL SECRETARY remarked that in that clause the Emigrant who may be kidnapped is able to obtain compensation, and in the next clause (19) the kidnapper is liable to be proceeded against criminally. Some discussion here ensued, but it was eventually agreed that the words, "and to give him as compensation, a sum not exceeding $50," should be struck out.

UNREASONABLE OFFENCES.

The GOVERNOR said that this Ordinance had been omitted at the last meeting, but he would now bring it forward, and he thought when the reason for bringing it forward was explained to the Council, they would agree to a suspension of the standing orders of the Council, and have it read a second time, and disposed of at once. In the original Ordinance that had been passed last year through a clerical error, the words "in this colony or *without*" were found to exist, and these last two words had accordingly been objected to by the Government at home, and the Ordinance sent back for correction, and to be reprassed. In the present draft the words *or without* had been omitted, as it could not be assumed that this colony either desired or had the right to legislate for the rest of the world. However great and important we might become as a colony, he hardly thought the colony aspired to legislate for the rest of the world. He therefore proposed that this Ordinance, which was in every respect the same as the old one with the exception of the omission of these words, be read a first time, that the standing rules of the Council be suspended, and that it be then read a second time and passed. No objection being taken the Ordinance was accordingly read and passed.

THE ESTIMATES.

The GOVERNOR next referred to the Estimates for 1869. He said that in this Ordinance the Council were asked to vote the sum of $337,000, for the expenditure of the next year. The members of the Council had been supplied with a copy of the detail of these estimates, and with this they would be more thoroughly prepared to understand the various amounts asked for in the Appropriation Bill. He proposed that the Ordinance be read a second time.

Mr. KERWICK said that before going into committee on these estimates, he had a few remarks he would like to make.

The GOVERNOR said he thought the proper time for discussion would be after the Ordinance had been read a second time. He believed that had been the custom heretofore. Did he object to the Ordinance being read a second time, or had his remarks reference to changes in the various amounts of appropriation?

Mr. KERWICK said that he did not object to the second reading of the Ordinance, but he had some changes to recommend that were of so vital a character, and would so alter the whole amount as it now stood, that he thought it would be better that they were mentioned now. He found in the detailed estimates statements and figures put forward in one place that were not in harmony or sustained by those in other parts. However, whatever might be the rule he wished to follow it, if the second reading did not prejudice any amendments he proposed.

Some discussion here followed as to the rule generally followed by the Council in this particular, and the Ordinance was read a second time, after which

Mr. KERWICK said that in looking over the detailed estimates the first subject to which he wished to call attention was an item he found put down as revenue under the heading of Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, and Play Houses, $157,000. This of course included the revenue to be derived from the licensed gambling houses, but as such he thought it ought not to find a place in the revenue on account of its uncertain character. There was no knowing what changes might take place in this source of revenue, a change in the ministry at home; a change in regard to the policy it might be found best to follow in this respect; a change in regard to the colony itself, might operate to render these licenses at any moment inoperative, and the source of revenue was accordingly of a most uncertain nature. He was not among those who objected so strongly to the legislation that had been found necessary in this matter, and that had already proved itself of use and of benefit to the colony, but he did object to see an uncertain source of revenue made a basis for calculation, which if the revenue was withdrawn, must make these calculations over estimates, and entail a deficit if they were not realized. Again, from the financial statement that had been made, he was prepared to find that some economy had been, and

was being practised in the colonial expenditure, but an examination of the detailed estimates showed the contrary to be the case. In fact, the expenses were increased, and increased expenditure for the expenses was still proposed amounting in all to $67,000. Of this sum Police represented $19,952, Gaol $8,685, various officers $3,644, and the Post Office nearly $18,000, while the revenue from this latter source was put down at $2,000 less than it had been the previous year. The item educational was increased, as also the medical staff. He considered with these facts in view it was time for the colony to halt in its expenditure; it was indeed something fearful to see the way that this had increased within a few years. Within five years the expenditure of the colony had increased $500,000, and should it go on in a like proportion to this for ten years more, there would be few houses left in Hongkong to tax. The new items introduced into the present estimates did not meet with the approbation of the community, and he considered it a duty that public opinion should be met as far as possible. Under the head of special expenses he took very grave objection to the sum there set down, $45,000 for the building of a colonial steamer, and he must say, most decidedly, that he did not think it necessary. If the colony are reduced expenditure in other branches, this might be allowed, but with increase everywhere else he could not but object to this additional item. The same might be said with regard to the new road to the Gap. It was not wanted especially now, and if the money was to be expended, there were other things in much greater need. There were many other minor items at which exception might be taken did time allow, one of which he might refer to. In the civil list, he saw put down $19,890 to the Mint Mint officers. He had supposed that the Mint was closed, and he had believed and hoped that there offices no longer existed, but here they were seen alive in the estimates. It had been said in the financial statement that the finances of the colony were now in a most flourishing condition, but he must confess that he failed to appreciate this if it were so, and far from the barque of state being now free from all danger, he thought she was being steered in a course that must certainly and eventually bring her right among the breakers and unless; the helm were speedily put in another direction, and the course changed, we should be upon the same shoal and made we found ourselves in 1866.

The GOVERNOR said that he might as well here remark in order that others might not fall into the same error, that by the agreement held by the officers of the Mint they were to be entitled to a year's salary after their arrival in England, and it was merely provision for these payments that appeared in the estimates.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL said that as some alteration had been made in the estimates since they first appeared, he thought it but right that he should make some explanation. First, as to revenue, the allocation made in the jank fees, and passes reduced them from $20,000 to $15,000, leaving the total Revenue only $999,991.00, while the expenditure was increased about $7,400, being the appropriation for the City Hall, $950 extra pay to the officer in charge of the Civil Hospital, and one or two minor items against which the salary of the Superintendent of the Bullion-office had to be taken out of the Civil list, on account of the resignation of that office by Mr. Davies. Regarding the increased expenditure of the Post-office, it must be remembered that an item on the Revenue side of over $6000 for contribution for the Imperial Post-office reduced the increase considerably, and that for the other expenditure we had increased facilities. The marine sorting cost $7,572, and he thought there were few who would not admit that here an equivalent was obtained in value. As to the expenditure on establishments, the Civil Establishments in 1866 were estimated at $184,000, while for 1869 they were only put down at $117,000, showing a decrease of $17,000. The total expenditure in 1868, for establishment, allowances, and office contingencies was estimated at $314,000, while the present appropriation contemplated $331,000, an increase of $17,000, but this was accounted for in the extra amount to be spent upon the police and the fire brigade. Again, going back to the Revenue, if the play house licenses, which had not been put down at their full amount, were suddenly taken away there would not be a deficit—though if they were not included in the revenue it was difficult to see what would be done with them. The surplus at the end of the year was estimated at $220,000, and taking from that the $159,000 of play house fees, we should still have nearly $70,000 of surplus, a larger sum than he had been working with for some years.

Mr. TAYLOR said he was very pleased to hear that the fees of the junks were to be lowered, and he could not but think that a diminution in the present rates would be of benefit to the colony, but he must refer to the $150,000 which he found put down as the revenue to be derived from the gambling-houses. He was much opposed to seeing this amount appear as an item of revenue, not only because it must be most uncertain, but also because he could not believe that the maintenance of these houses could conduce to the good and welfare of the colony. Some believed that at the time it was a very wise step to license these places, but he begged to state that in this matter he took the most opposite grounds, and had no sympathy with the measure. It was not likely, to his mind, nor could it be expected that these houses could be opened and that crime should decrease; gambling must be on the increase here, and that very largely, too. Statistics showed, he was told, that crime had been on the decrease in this colony during the past year, but there were other things to bring this about and account for it beside the gambling, and it was to these that he laid the apparent decrease in criminal statistics. With regard to the increased expenditure of the present year, and that of the year now to be appropriated, he thought it was time a check was put upon it. In 1867 a very much larger population than was now in colony only expended $937,893, while this year with a population of only 117,000 the expenditure was to be over a million dollars, and this with trade and commerce in a most depressed and languid condition. Such sums as were asked for the new road, the steam gun-boat and launch, were he thought unnecessary expenditures, with the colony in its present condition. The financial statement had been regarded with no much satisfaction was far from being of a satisfactory character to his view, and when it was considered how this was brought about, how we had suddenly become solvent and with a large balance in hand, he considered our present financial position as much more objectionable and much less satisfactory.

The GOVERNOR said that he did not propose following the member who had just been speaking in his remarks regarding the gambling revenue. He would not discuss this question. In fact, the utter failure of those who thought and held with that gentleman to address convincing arguments was so great, that a re-discussion of the matter would now be wearying. The ground had allbeen gone over more than once, and the question could hardly with profit be again revived. As to Opium Revenue being uncertain, and therefore not fit for consideration in the estimates, he did not see how it was possible for the estimates for next year, at least, to be framed without taking it into consideration. He should have preferred to lower that Revenue by $100,000, but when the time came for renewal of the Licences, and notwithstanding that he had deprived the Licensees of a very considerable revenue by shutting out all but Natives and Indians, there was still such anxiety to obtain the monopoly that very large sums were offered, and he had not seen how the license could at present be diminished. Therefore he had been obliged to take the course already explained in his financial statement. It was impossible that the money should be thrown into the sea, and when they had it they must use it. The public service could starve when there was any necessity for it, but where was the necessity if there was a surplus? This money must be dealt with some way, and it was better that it should be dealt with by this Council than that it should be disposed of by others as would be the case, if the Council disregarded their privilege and their duty.

Mr. KESWICK suggested that direct taxation should be reduced.

The GOVERNOR continued that he opposed receiving such money for the purpose of lightening the burdens of the Colony, and on this point he claimed the support of Mr. Taylor and those who thought with him. Doubtless they would never consent to using money obtained in a manner so objectionable, as they thought, to diminish the taxes. He had himself stated to the Secretary of State that taxes as the Colony raised by the Stamp duty the money required to meet its liability on account of the Military Contribution, the community could not justly be charged with being influenced by sordid motives in dealing with a fund whose existence was the unavoidable result of a policy, which had proved the most effective, if not the only available, police measure to put down many of the most dangerous evils. To diminish the taxes of the Colony with it, was quite another thing. What possible object could he have in maintaining this system, if he did not deem it his duty in connection with the public welfare. He could derive no benefit from it, but, on the other hand, much personal abuse, and was it supposed that he would lay himself open to all this if he did not feel he was doing right and his duty. He did not regard, however, the abuse which some had seen fit to heap upon him; those who were religiously inclined calling him anti-Christ, and others who had probably suffered in the present state of trade calling him a tyrant. All seemed to have been having a cast at him, as though a Governor was a sort of an "Aunt Sally" and he hoped it had been a great relief to them. Most appeared to have been relieving themselves, and he would inquire would a person expose himself to all this for personal gratification, and not from a sense of duty? The public service had been starved for two years, and a very material saving had been in that way effected. The surplus was more due to this, and direct taxation by the Stamp Act, than most people seemed to imagine. Again, reference had been made to the $40,000 to be spent for a Colonial steamer, and Mr. Keswick had mentioned that public opinion was very much against it. He might perhaps like to have public opinion with him, but which of the public opinions did Mr. Keswick mean? Public opinion, No. 1, had declared that an ordinary Chinese junk was most unsuitable for the Colony. That public opinion had lasted nearly two years. He had always quite agreed with that public opinion, but because he had no funds, and certain duties had to be done, he had acted as he thought was right, and had used a junk to carry on those duties. In the same way he should now do as he thought right, whether a brief public opinion, No. 2, was with or against him. He was in fact supporting the public opinion of only a very recent period, by getting rid of this Chinese apparatuses, which he had always admitted to be very far from what the Colony ought to have. The vessel was now laid, with the advice of his Executive Council, for a new vessel, and it would be for the Council to determine whether it should be completed, and whether it should be a steam or sailing vessel. The contract now being carried out was for a sailing vessel, the annual expense of which to the Colony would be about $6,000. If she were to be a steamer the annual expense would be over $12,000. It had long been said that the present junk was a disgrace to the colony, and he could also testify that she was dangerous and unseaworthy. He presumed the Council did not lend itself to the puerile suggestions which a few took a pleasure in disseminating, such as that he was consulting his own comfort or amusement. It was an actual necessity for the service of the colony, and whether they had a steam or sailing vessel, some craft had to be used by the Harbour Master's department, to carry out the Laws of the colony by frequently visiting the various out-stations. Allusions had been made to the fees paid by native vessels under the Harbour Ordinance. He would therefore say, that the desire of the government was from the first to fix these as low as possible, but the service entailed a necessarily expensive staff being maintained, with a view to the suppression of Piracy, and therefore the fees could hardly be put any lower than the present reduction made them. The Chinese had from time to time made various objections to the provisions of this Junk Ordinance, and gradually he had been able one by one to satisfy them, till they had recently only one left; namely the objection that the large numbers required to be painted on the fishing junks frightened away the fish and therefore they wished them to be painted on moveable boards! This request it was quite impossible for obvious reasons to comply with. As to the desertion of this harbor so much talked of, so entirely were these statements, that he thou perfect marvel how so many junks ... this colony even in the present dearth of trade, and he could assure the Coun... was a striking contrast to the native ship... neighbouring Colonies. Therefore he ... he must have had a different chart be... than Mr. Keswick was consulting, wh... the Barque of State was steering ... the breakers of bankruptcy. He (the G... thought it was undeniable that the ... steering at least very directly for a sun... rock that would not much injure the ... ones they happened to strike it.

Mr. KESWICK said that with regar... surplus he would advise all things lik... water in the colony, and he would lik... the Praya put in an efficient, and sa... state of repair. He wanted the ... but he also wanted to see it spent usefu... did not want to see it spent on an obj... who hereafter to form an additional sum ... penditure to the colony. Let it be spent ... if it is to be spent at all.

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in a manner so objectionable, as they thought, to diminish the taxes. He had himself stated to the Secretary of State that so long as the Colony raised by the Stamp duty the money required to meet its liability on account of the Military Contribution, the community could not justly be charged with being influenced by sordid motives in dealing with a fund whose existence was the unwoulded-able result of a policy, which had proved the most effective, if not the only available, police measure to put down many of the most dangerous evils. To diminish the taxes of the Colony with it, was quite another thing. What possible object could he have in maintaining this system, if he did not deem it his duty in connection with the public welfare. He could derive no benefit from it, but, on the other hand, much personal abuse, and was it supposed that he would lay himself open to all this if he did not feel he was doing right and his duty. He did not regard, however, the abuse which some had seen fit to heap upon him; those who were religiously inclined calling him anti-Christ, and others who had probably suffered in the present state of trade calling him a tyrant. All seemed to have been having a cast at him, as though a Governor was a sort of an "Aunt Sally," and he hoped it had been a good relief to them. Most appeared to have been vent-ing themselves, and he would inquire would a person expose himself to all this for personal gratification, and not from a sense of duty? The public service had been starved for two years, and a very material saving had been in that way effected. The surplus was more due to this, and direct taxation by the Stamp Act, than most people seemed to imagine. Again, reference had been made to the $40,000 to be spent for a Colonial steamer, and Mr. Keswick had mentioned that public opinion was very much against it. He might perhaps like to have public opinion with him, but which of the public opinions did Mr. Keswick mean? Public opinion, No. 1, had declared that an ordinary Chinese junk was most unsuitable for the Colony. That public opinion had lasted nearly two years. He had always quite agreed with that public opinion, but because he had no funds, and certain duties had to be done, he had acted as he thought was right, and had used a junk to carry on those duties. In the same way he should now do as he thought right, whether a brief public opinion, No. 2, was with or against him. He was in fact supporting the public opinion of only a very recent period, by getting rid of this Chinese appurtenance, which he had always admitted to be very far from what the Colony ought to have. The keel was now laid, with the advice of his Executive Council, for a new vessel, and it would be for the Council to determine whether it should be completed, and whether it should be a steam or sailing vessel. The contract now being carried out was for a sailing vessel, the annual expense of which to the Colony would be about $9,000. If she were to be a steamer the annual expense would be over $12,000. It had long been said that the present junk was a disgrace to the colony, and he could also testify that she was dangerous and unseaworthy. He presumed the Council did not lend itself to the puerile suggestions which a few took a pleasure in disseminating, such as that he was consulting his own comfort or amusement. It was an actual necessity, for the service of the colony, and whether they had a steam or sailing vessel, some craft had to be used by the Harbour Master's department, to carry out the Laws of the colony by frequently visiting the various out-stations. Allusions had been made to the fees paid by native vessels under the Harbour Ordinance. He would therefore say that the desire of the government was from the first to fix these as low as possible, but the service entailed a necessarily expensive staff being maintained, with a view to the suppression of Piracy, and therefore the fees could hardly be pitched lower than the present reduction made them. The Chinese had from time to time made various objections to the provisions of this Junk Ordinance, and gradually he had been able one by one to satisfy them, till they had recently only one left; namely the objection that the large numbers required to be painted on the fishing junks frightened away the fish and therefore they wished them to be painted on moveable boards! This request it was quite impossible for obvious reasons to comply with. As to the desertion of this

harbor so much talked of; so entirely untrue were these statements, that he thought it a perfect marvel how so many junks resorted to this colony even in the present depressed state of trade, and he could assure the Council that it was a striking contrast to the native shipping in neighbouring Colonies. Therefore he thought he must have had a different chart before him than Mr. Keswick was consulting, when he said the Barque of State was steering again for the breakers of bankruptcy. He (the Governor) thought it was undeniable that they were steering at last very directly for a surplus. A rock that would not much injure them, if for one they happened to strike it.

Mr. KESWICK said that with regard to the surplus he would above all things like to see water in the colony, and he would like to see the Praya put in an efficient and substantial state of repair. He wanted the money spent, but he also wanted to see it spent usefully. He did not want to see it spent on an object that was heralded to form an additional source of expenditure to the colony. Let it be spent usefully, if it is to be spent at all.

Mr. RENNIE said that as much money had been appropriated to the objects mentioned by Mr. Keswick as could be spent within the year. They could not spend any more on the reservoir during the year, than the $50,000 in the Estimates. Nor could more than a similar sum be expended on the Praya.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that a steam vessel would certainly add very greatly to the efficiency of the police.

Mr. KESWICK said that in his financial statement the Governor had mentioned that the cordon of custom-houses that were being established on the opposite shores by the Chinese government, was an additional reason for having a colonial steamer, now he did not see that it was the duty of this colony to inaugurate imperial relations with the Chinese government, or uphold the English policy with regard to China.

The GOVERNOR said his reason for alluding to the custom-houses was very different from what Mr. Keswick supposed, but he attached very little importance comparatively, speaking to this. The great need of the proposed vessel was for the service of the colony alone.

The COLONIAL-SECRETARY said he thought a sailing vessel would be quite useless, and he was prepared to justify his opinions in Executive Council to that effect.

The items of the estimates were then read over. In that of roads, streets, and bridges, Mr. KESWICK suggested that the $23,000 for the new road to the Gap be struck out.

The GOVERNOR said he never had any particular fancy for this road. He found it on the estimates when he came to the colony, and He was then told, "Public Opinion" favoured that road, and he had always appointed therefore in subsequent years in the Estimates, but this was the first opportunity offering when the expenditure could probably be carried out. It was no hobby of his. Such a road, however, would in a measure be reproductive to the colony by creating villa sites, but if it was thought best to let it stand over for another year, the money could easily be appropriated for a new magistracy, that was much needed in connection with new quarters for the Assistant Superintendent of the Gaol and the Turnkeys, as well as some other improvements and additions to the gaol. The high price of land was the principal reason that had deterred him from making these very useful improvements. The road could easily be deferred for another year, but the buildings which he mentioned were much needed. It had also been determined to rebuild the Civil Hospital gradually on the present site, which was remarkably healthy, and taking all things into consideration was the eligible, as being nearest the Chinese population and merchant shipping. This was however, being done slowly and by parts. There was already an appropriation for $14,000 put down for the new quarters for the medical officers, their present quarters being added to the Hospital. It was accordingly agreed to strike out the $23,000 for the new road to the Gap, and add this amount to the expenditure on works and buildings.

The GOVERNOR said that with regard to the $45,000 for special expenses, they might perhaps not feel it necessary to press him to keep up any longer a Chinese junk. It was in fact preposterous.

The remaining items were accordingly read without further objection.

Mr. GIBB asked if it would not be well to insert an appropriation for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, who he understood would visit the colony in January of next year.

The GOVERNOR said he had no official information of this. How much would Mr. Gibb propose?

Mr. GIBB said $20,000.

The GOVERNOR said he thought it would be much better, perhaps, in the present uncertainty as to the movements of His Royal Highness, that the vote should be left for a future period, and be inserted in the supplemental Estimates. This plan would be facilitated by his appointing the Legislative Council a committee of reception, as they could then dispose of the whole matter when it should come up. Questions of expenditure under the guardianship of the Council, as a reception committee, would be in the most appropriate hands.

The matter was accordingly left thus, and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

Court of Summary Jurisdiction, Oct. 13.

BEFORE JUDGE H. J. BALL.

THE "KIN-SHAN" AFFAIR IN COURT.

Wm. Cotter v. Capt. W. Benning.—This was an action to recover the sum of $500, claimed as damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr Sharp, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Horsfield, appeared for the defendants. Mr. Hayllar in opening the case for the plaintiff said the facts of this case were already sufficiently notorious not to need any extended explanation from him, he would however, briefly run through the main points of the history of the affair which led to this case. The plaintiff was first officer of the Chinese gun-boat *Chun-hoi*, the defendant was commander of the river steamer *Kin-shan*, running between this and Canton. On the 29th September last, the *Chun-hoi* was lying opposite and off the Custom-house in the Cap-sing-moon pass with colors hoisted. The plaintiff, who was in temporary command, had received orders from his superior officer, who was absent, that if the *Kin-shan* passed that morning without showing her colors, a gun was to be fired. These orders were carried out by plaintiff, and as soon as the gun was fired the *Kin-shan* was observed to stop her machinery, and head towards the *Chun-hoi*. This not being the intention with which the gun was fired, plaintiff lowered a boat from his vessel and went on board the *Kin-shan*. The boat was manned by seamen from the gun-boat in uniform. On boarding the steamer plaintiff was met at the gang-way by the chief officer, who directed him to the captain on the deck above. On going to the defendant, some conversation took place, when defendant immediately ordered his steamer to be turned round, and headed for Hongkong, and made for this place at full speed. Plaintiff attempted to leave the steamer, but was stopped by the first officer, who laid his hand on plaintiff's shoulder, and said to him that he was not to leave the steamer. After arriving in the harbor of Hongkong plaintiff had been detained on board two hours, was taken to the police-court, or even handed over to the police. On the return on board of Captain Benning, plaintiff asked if he could go, to which defendant replied that he had better go if he did not wish to be taken to Canton. From this statement of facts Mr. Hayllar contended that this arrest was illegal, and further, whatever the circumstances might have been, unless it was for felony, any arrest by a private citizen was illegal. In support of this contention Mr. Hayllar cited authorities on the subject of arrest. The arrest was really made when plaintiff went on board the steamer, but it did not come within the jurisdiction of this court until the *Kin-shan* entered the limits of the harbour; as soon, however as he entered the limits of this harbour he was bound to put this prisoner on shore even if he had to lower a boat to do it and pull a number of miles. He could not detain the plaintiff an instant after he entered the boundary of the harbour and if he did so he was detaining him unlawfully and without proper authority. It was not necessary for him now to go into the question whether the *Chun-hoi*, was justified or nor in what she did, but it certainly was in accordance with the ceremonies observed by merchant and naval vessels. Knowing these ceremonies as defendant ought to have done he should have hoisted his colors, and it was an act of courtesy entirely for plaintiff to have gone on board in the manner he did. If it had been an act of trespass defendant could have thrust him out of the ship, but this he did not do, but saw fit to take the law into his own hands and detain plaintiff as a prisoner. The insult had been of that public nature that he did not doubt his Honour would award them the full amount of damages they asked for. He then called the first witness:—

Mr. Cotter, who deposed that he was first officer of the Chinese gun boat *Chun-hoi*. He was in the service of the Governor of the province of Kwangtung.

Mr. Pollard objected. Plaintiff must prove the status of his vessel. His mere saying he was in the Employ of the Governor of Kwangtung was nothing. He might be his boat man for all that he knew. It was not the Government of China.

Mr. Hayllar here offered the commission in Chinese of plaintiff as proof.

Mr. Pollard objected to these being looked at. Plaintiff could not read Chinese nor French.

Examination continued.—On the morning of the 29th of September, witness was in temporary command of the *Chun-Hoi*. She was lying off the Custom House in the Can-sing-moon pass. She flag was alway hoisted at 8 in the morning. There was a flag flying that morning. It was the flag of China. The one they always flew. Saw the *Kin-shan* approaching, loaded a gun with blank cartridge and ordered a man to stand by the colors. When the gun was fired it was to be lowered and immediately hoisted again. When the gun was fired the *Kin-shan* hoisted her colors and stopped. He did not wish to see the steamer detained, and accordingly lowered a boat to go on board of her. She was about 500 yards off. His crew were all dressed in uniform, and a flag was flying from the boat. He saw the chief officer of the steamer at the gang-way and asked for the captain. He went forward and found the captain on the upper deck. Introduced himself as chief officer of the Chinese gunboat *Chun-hoi*. Witness was not in uniform. He told defendant the gun was not fired to detain him, but merely to attract his attention to the colors. Defendant then gave orders to have the helm put over and to go ahead full speed. Witness asked if he could not be allowed to get into his boat, but was refused. He said there was no one left in command of the gunboat. Defendant replied that plaintiff was his prisoner for committing an act of piracy on the high seas. Witness went to get into his boat, but was told by the chief officer that he had better step on board. Witness was then brought to Hongkong, the *Kin-shan* coming to anchor in the harbor. A police boat came along side and took Captain Benning on shore. Defendant was gone two hours. During this time witness said to the chief officer of the *Kin-shan*, am I detained here by order of Captain Benning. The chief officer replied yes, and you had better step on board. When defendant returned witness asked if he was at liberty to go on shore? Defendant replied yes! unless you wish to be taken to Canton. The order was then given to leave up the anchor and witness after having hailed a sampan unsuccessfully three times finally got into a boat; in which a European passenger came on board. He got into this boat at the risk of breaking his legs.

By the Court. Did you try to go on shore. No, I did not wish to oppose the authority of the chief-officer. Cross-examined by Mr. Pollard. He knew the vessel approaching was the *Kin-shan*. Had seen her flying British Colors many times; had seen the vessel as much as fifty times. Did not know she was a British ship. He guessed she was a British ship. He understood she belonged to Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, limited. Remembered something about hailing a few days before this took place. Has hailed her himself, but forgot what was said. Knew something was said about a 24 lbs. shot. Knew that Captain De Murcy had sent a letter to Messrs A. Heard & Co., as general agents of the steamer. Did not know what was in the letter. He supposed he had a right to

go on board the *Kin-shan*. Would not have gone on board if he had known he was going to be detained. He did not hail the steamer when he went alongside in his boat. Did not know that he had lost his situation.

By the Court. Had been in this service since May 3rd of this year. All the gunboats he had seen flew the same flag they did. He had seen six gunboats flying this flag.

By Mr. Pollard. Had never seen the *Haiching*. Did not know what flag she flew.

Mr. Pollard remarked this vessel was the only one that flew the flag that was recognized by England in any way. It was the same flag as had been agreed upon for the Lay Osborn fleet.

Ah-foo, seaman on board the *Chum-Hoi*, deposed that on the morning of 28th September, the colors were hoisted at 8 o'clock. It was the Chinese Government flag. It was a flag of five colors. The Mandarin on board said it was the Chinese Government flag. He received orders to stand by the flag when the *Kin-shan* was passing; to lower it as her bow came opposite their boat, hoist it again as the gun was fired. He lowered and hoisted the flag twice.

By Mr. Pollard.—The Mandarin boats all had different flags, but the steamers had all the same flag.

Mr. Hayllar submitted this as the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pollard then said that there did not really seem to be any case for him to meet. He would, however, read some authorities in regard to the right of visit, and the instructions issued to commanders of naval vessels in relation to the exercise of this right of visit. He then read from Phillimore's International Law, page 828, and from the instructions above referred to. Those were the same in France and the United States. The right of visit was only to be exercised when there was a suspicion as to be flag the vessel might show being false or fraudulent. Even then everything that a commander might do in boarding a vessel, he did entirely on his own responsibility. It was particularly laid down that this right was never exercised, except with the greatest caution. Again this authority was only to be exercised by vessels of two classes, either a vessel of war, or a vessel sailing under a letter of marque, and he contended that the *Chum-Hoi* was neither of these. There was no convention existing between England and China, and the only compact between them was contained in the treaty. Even assuming the *Chum-Hoi* to have been a vessel of war, according to the authorities just cited, plaintiff had no right to do anything beyond hail her. After the *Kinshan* had hoisted her colours and thereby shown who and what she was, the plaintiff became, the moment he came on board, a trespasser.

His Honor remarked that it appeared to him that this arrest was made in Chinese territory, if it was made at all. But he certainly did not go with Mr. Hayllar that Capt. Benning was obliged to lower a boat and put plaintiff on shore as soon as he arrived within the boundary lines of this harbor. The question was accordingly resolved to the point of whether there was imprisonment in this harbor. He would like to hear evidence in this.

Mr. Pollard said he would call the first officer of the *Kin-shan*, J. Knowles, who deposed that when the *Kin-shan* came into the harbor on the morning of the 28th of September, she dropped anchor just off the end of the steam-boat pier. There were plenty of China boats and sampans alongside. Plaintiff said to witness, after defendant had left the steamer, "Have you any orders from the Captain to detain me as a prisoner." Witness replied "No; but you had better wait till he comes back." Witness had no orders whatever from the Captain with regard to plaintiff. Plaintiff did not ask for leave to go on shore or even leave the steamer. He asked for pens, ink, and paper, which were given him, he wrote a letter which he sent away by a gentleman going on shore.

Mr. Hayllar said he thought it was very clearly imprisonment. Plaintiff went on board for one purpose and was detained for another. He was brought to Hongkong against his will, although he came on board for a lawful purpose. He was in fact entrapped.

His Honor remarked that a man was not a prisoner because he himself thought he was. The threat of the 25lbs. shot must also be remembered.

Captain Benning was next called.—He first saw the plaintiff in the forward deck of his steamer, on the morning of the 28th September. He said he was first officer of H. I. C. M.'s Gunboat *Chum-hoi*, witness asked him what he wanted. He replied that his captain had given him orders to fire if the *Kin-shan* did not salute in passing. Upon hearing this, witness returned to Hongkong. The gun-boat had no colors up until after she had fired the gun.

His Honor said the question appeared to him to be reduced to the point was there any imprisonment in this harbor, and this was a question partly of law and partly of fact.

Mr. Hayllar said he had been instructed that there was imprisonment in the harbor. If there was no imprisonment however, in harbor, he must admit that he had no case.

Judgement was accordingly given for defendant with cost of Attorney.

The Accident on Board the P. M. S. S. "Hermann."

A most deplorable accident happened on board the steamer *Hermann*, during her recent absence up North, which resulted in the death of no less than seven men. In Castries Bay, on the 22nd August, the water bottom of the Fort forward boiler blew out, killing three Chinese stokers on the spot. Another died on the following day; and a fifth on the day after. The third assistant engineer, Mr. Barnard, died three days after the explosion, from its effects; and George G. Hermann, first assistant engineer, after lingering in great pain for sixteen days at last succumbed. Mr. Barnard and the five Chinamen were buried in Castries Bay, and Mr. Hermann in Dut. Mr. Harlowe, chief engineer, and three Chinamen were badly scalded. Of course this sad event cast a gloom over the whole subsequent voyage. From Saigon and the north the *Hermann* brings down some fair samples of coal, the produce of the district.—*Evening Express.*

Soochow.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the Futai of this province has lately visited Shanghai, to enquire into a great robbery case at Soochow. The following are, so far as we can learn, the particulars:—"On a very rainy day last month, on the 17th, we think, three thieves dressed as mandarins, one wearing a red button and the other two blue ones, entered the city in chairs (the day being wet the chairs were covered with the green waterproofs and the curtains down), accompanied by forty Indians dressed up to represent soldiers, and went to the largest pawnshop in the place, where red-button informed the proprietor he had a warrant from Tseng-kwo-fan for the arrest of some robbers who were known to be amongst the men in his employ; and, sitting down in one of the inner rooms, enquired how many persons were engaged in the place. He was told forty, when he desired that they might all be brought before him; he remarked that there were some missing, and was informed that two cooks were the only absentees, and that they were out buying some things. He then ordered his soldiers to disarm the lot; when, to the astonishment of the unfortunates, knives were instantly drawn, and ropes and gags were produced from bags which had been stowed away in the chairs, and before the bewildered creatures knew what was up they found themselves securely gagged and pinioned. They were then led into some outhouse in rear of the building where they were tied up, and the mandarins and soldiers applied themselves to looting the place. The bags that had contained the gags, etc., were stuffed full of gold and silver ornaments; but no clothing was taken, being too bulky to be carried off. The loot was then placed in the chairs, together with the mandarins' hats and coats, and these latter turned themselves into soldiers by donning the attire of three of their men, while the men so deprived of their military dress were stationed and made to do duty as thieves. The lot then went off, having apparently the mandarins in the chairs, with three captured thieves following strongly guarded by the soldiers. They all trotted out of the city as they came in, and although they were passed by some officials, nothing seems to have been suspected, and they got clear off. The pawnshop people remained tied up till the two coolies returned with the purchases. This beats Foreign thieving all to nothing. The only parallel case we can remember is one described (or imagined) by Alexander Dumas, where some thieves simulated the Portuguese embassy at Paris, and impounded the contents of the Ambassadorial exchequer.—*North China Daily News.*

Formosa.

The Camphor Trade.

At the instance of H. B. M.'s Consul at Taiwan, the Tootai has been induced to issue the following notification:—

Liang, by Imperial Authority, Tootai in Taiwan, &c., &c.:—

Whereas on the 13th day of the 7th month (20th August) a despatch was received from the honorable Naval Officer (Lord Scott), said despatch inviting a despatch to the Consul Mr. Gibson) informing him that, thereafter, in the matter of trading in Camphor, English merchants shall be permitted without hindrance, to trade in that article; the Tootai having examined as to the above matter, finds that from the time of his assuming office until now he has never forbidden such trade to English merchants, but has only forbidden unprincipled people to trade in Camphor; he therefore hopes of the honorable officers specially not thus to represent his previous action. Hereafter let each (Kingdom) according to the provisions of the Treaty of Tientsin, as set forth in the 8th, 12th, 13th and 14th articles, regulate matters, and as China, and the other Kingdoms, be at peace. If there should arise matters which are not consistent with the Treaty, then the Tootai along with the Consul shall with a mutual understanding discuss and determine them, neither party obstinately pursuing his own purpose. Therefore, this despatch is sent to the Consul that he may examine and act accordingly.

Hankow.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Recorder* gives particulars of the recent accident to H. B. M. Gunboat *Dove*, which got on shore. It seems that Capt. Dunlop had invited a party to go up the river as far as Kin kow, some fifteen miles, and that everything went "merry as a marriage bell," until their return, when the *Dove* went ashore on an unknown bank of the ever changing river at 5 p.m. It was proposed to send at once to Hankow, and ask the commander of the *Tamsin* to come to their aid, and a party of men started in the yawl about 5.30 p.m., but night coming on fast and a tide forgetting in, they lost their way, got into a paddy field, and did not sight Hankow until 7 a.m. the following morning, and found that Captain Hewlett, of the *Tamsin* had left. Mr. Walter Scott Fitz, the agent of the S. S. N. Co., immediately proffered the services of the *Moyune*, and she left at her usual time the next morning at daylight and presented, as the above named correspondent observes, "the unusual spectacle of a foreign commercial steamer going up the Yang-tze-kiang, and conjured up in the minds of some of our imaginative community that mythical day when we shall be able to go where we please in China, unhackled by stupid 'Fung-shui,' and other humbugs of that ilk." Captain Johnson went manfully to work with an extra gang of 50 coolies, kindly provided by Mr. Fitz, and after giving a series of gigantic tugs, lasting say from 8.30 a.m. to 2.30 p.m., the *Dove* floated off.

The Franco-Chinese Force at Wushang and Hankow, which Mr. Giquel, now at the Soochow arsenal, took so much pains to organise and bring into working order, is to be at once disbanded. This stop a contemporary characterises as "thoroughly Chinese; the old story of every soldier being dismissed as soon as actual danger has ceased." Some twenty Frenchmen will, we understand, be thrown out of employment by this occurrence.

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Arrival

Oct. 19, Ocean Bride, Brit
ton, Chefoo, 9th Oct
Captain.
Oct. 19, Indian, Brit. bk.
Swatow, 16th Octob
nese.
Oct. 19, Suwonada, Amer.
Shanghai 16th Octo
Heard & Co.
Oct. 19, Prosperity, Sian
Vorrath, Chefoo, 20th
—Chinese.
Oct. 20, Ann Adamson,
Hutton, Sunderland,
D. Lapraik & Co.
Oct. 20, Yesso, Brit. str.,
show, 17th October.
Swatow, 19th, Gener
Co.

Departur

Oct. 19, Chow-Sye, for Ba
Oct. 19, San Lorenzo, for
Oct. 20, Malacca, str., for

Clearance

At The Harbour M
October 1
Chow-Sye, for Bangkok.
Cornelia, for Yokohama.
San Lorenzo, for Manila.
Batavia, for Callao.

Passenge

Per *Ocean Bride*, from Cha
1 Chinese.
Per *Indian*, from Swatow,
5 Chinese.
Per Yesso, str., from East
Mr. Nisseo, Lieut. Forte
Mr. Oberiz.
Per *Prosperity*, from Chef
20 Chinese.

Repo

(In the Arrivals yesterd
Zebu was inserted. This
vessel having arrived.)

The British bark *Ind*
the 18th October, report
Northerly breezes and fine

The American steamer
Bombay 24th September,
fine weather and moderate
until within the last 60 hou
strong N.E. monsoon with

The British bark *Eco*
16th September, reports hav
Singapore Straits on the S
had light winds until sho
when experienced strong
weather.

The British bark *Osman*
9th October, reports that
variable wind and fine weath
breeze from North to N.N.

The British steamer *Yes*
17th October, reports havin
and fine weather. On the
show, and the str. *Fung Sh*
were at Swatow. Disturba
at Tamsui, and H.M. gun
U.S. gun-boat *Aroostook*
Foochow.

FOOCHOW SH
ARRIVA
Sept. 26, Hans, from Amoy
26, Hooghly, from H
28, Pallas, from Shan
28, Formosa, from A
29, Wanja, from Am
29, Manila, from Am
30, Plata, from Singa
30, Mary, from Hong
30, Emma, from Tien
Oct. 2, Lass of Gawler,
2, Minnie, from Sha
5, Costa Rica, from
DEPARTU
Sept. 27, Lauderdale, for S
28, Anna Maria, for
29, Eleanor Wood,
30, Manila, for Kiu
30, Alerte, for Chef
30, Sidonia, for Bell
30, Diamond, for Lo
30, Queen's Own, f
30, Westward-Ho, f
30, Chillingham, for
Oct. 1, Loralei, for Sy
2, Windermere, for
3, Sinus, for Ning
3, Wanja, for Ne
5, Folden, for Tak
6, Pallas, for Sha
6, Formosa, for N
8, Hooghly, for S
8, Lass of Gawler,

Shipping in Ningpo
Beotik, Siamese b
Unison, British b

Auction Sal

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Household F

LAMMERT, A
Sundry A

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GENERAL STO
COMMISSIO
[1422] Queen's Road

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